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PRAVDA HITS WEST'S ONE-SIDEDNESS AT CDE CONFERENCE

LD102303 Moscow TASS in English 2254 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- "The Stockholm Conference can live up to the expectations connected with it by peoples of Europe only on condition that all its participants display a sense of responsibility and political will for businesslike talks". This is the conclusion drawn by PRAVDA in an article which deals with the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which resumes its work in the capital of Sweden.

The work resumed by the conference will show to what extent the Western countries really strive for a constructive, fruitful dialogue, the article underlines.

The two sessions which preceded the opening one showed that "the proposals put forward jointly by the NATO countries completely by-pass truly topical, burning problems connected with confidence and security in Europe which require a broad and responsible political approach. There is not a hint in them at any kind of restricting the level and scope of military activities which affect the security in that part of the world", the newspaper stresses.

"The content of the NATO package boils down to the notorious 'transparency' concept which is aimed at revealing the structure and activities of the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies. This concept which has nothing in common with the task to consolidate confidence and security of states, but capable of sowing distrust and suspicion, has already been rejected by socialist countries in the past. Today there is no reason to change the negative attitude towards it. The concept is nothing but a supplement to the activities of NATO special services and an attempt to give it a semblance of legality", PRAVDA writes further.

"This is also the objective of NATO's 'applications' for verifying future confidence-building measures, including the sending of 'inspection groups'. This is another instrument for 'screening' the defense potential of the USSR and its allies. Do the authors of the 'applications' think that they can be accepted? Experience has proved that the NATO countries start manipulating the control and verification problem each time they want to block a possibility of achieving positive results at the talks".

"What catches the eye is the utter one-sidedness of the NATO proposals. All the attention is concentrated in them on the ground force and land-based air force. At the same time they make no mention of the activities of the navy of the shipborne aviation which is directly connected with the problem of European security. This is done notwithstanding the fact that the mandate of the conference makes it clear that the future confidence-building measures should be also applied to the military activities in the sea (ocean) zones adjacent to Europe, as well as to the air space.

"By stuffing its package with the proposals which are obviously unacceptable to other countries participating in the conference, the NATO bloc has demonstrated its lack of readiness to take to the path of fruitful negotiations.

"This also follows from the reaction of representatives of the NATO countries to Soviet proposals which were put forward by the USSR as early as at the opening of the conference and were submitted as an official document for the consideration of the conference on May 8. They are based on the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states and cover a wide range of confidence- and security-building measures in Europe. If put into practice, these measures would really promote the consolidation of peace in our continent".

"During the recent period of time representatives of NATO countries on various levels speak individually and collectively about some 'shift' in their stand on the problem of the no-use of force which is allegedly taking shape...Earlier the NATO countries tried to sow distrust concerning the proposals of socialist countries on concluding a treaty on a mutual no-use of military force and the maintaining of the relations of peace, specifically, under the pretext that there is no use reiterating once again the principle which is recorded in the U.N. Charter and the Final Document of the Helsinki conference. At the same time, they deliberately distorted the proposal of the socialist countries", the article points out further.

"Now they are vaguely hinting at the readiness to discuss a possibility to make some mention of this principle. However, their affected 'concession' should be paid for by accepting the NATO package.

"As for the proposals on the no-increase and reduction of military expenditures and the removal of chemical weapons from Europe, the NATO countries try to turn them down with the help of the assertions that they do not fall into the mandate of the conference and should be discussed not in Stockholm, but at some other forums.

"The falsehood of these explanations is obvious, since the NATO countries have made no official answer to official proposals of the Warsaw member states on holding talks on these specific problems directly between the two military-political groups."

TASS Military Observer's Views

LD101937 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- TASS observer on military problems Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The third session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opens in Stockholm Tuesday.

Delegations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries go to the conference with best intentions, with a hope to get the discussion out of the impasse. The USSR defines its stand at the conference proceding from its conviction that the only reliable way to confidence-building in international affairs, to the removing of war threat goes through the termination of the arms race, through the return to normal, proper relations, through the termination of the war propaganda.

In conditions of a dramatic destabilisation of the military and political situation following the beginning of the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy, at the very threshold of the socialist countries, the Soviet Union which has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons called on all other nuclear powers to follow its example.

The socialist countries proposed in Stockholm to conclude a treaty on a mutual non-use of military force and the maintaining of the relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO countries. If these proposals were accepted it would not be detrimental to the interests of any of the countries and would be to the advantage of all of them. Such understanding would be a major step forward on the way to restoring confidence. The socialist countries came up at the Stockholm Conference with other important initiatives as well, including on the reduction of military expenditures, the removal of chemical weapons from Europe and the creation of nuclear-free zones.

Alongside these initiatives of large-scale military-political nature, socialist countries proposed in Stockholm a number of measures of military-technical nature.

The USSR continues proceeding from the view that in conditions of heightened tension in Europe and the whole world it is only an organic combination of important measures of political nature and international law nature with concrete measures of military-technical nature that can promote the consolidation of confidence and security in Europe, a considerable lowering of the level of military confrontation. Deplorably, the U.S. side, avoiding solution of most important questions connected with confidence-building, rejecting Soviet proposals has been trying to this day to bring to the forefront such military-technical measures which have the purpose to "screen" Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, of the Warsaw Treaty countries, to get unilateral advantages. It is precisely this stand of the USA that puts obstacles to the achievement of positive results at the conference.

Demanding that information on the military activity of socialist countries be supplied to the United States, the U.S. delegation does not want to hear about similar measures applied to the United States territory. NATO countries insist that confidence-building measures should not apply to the air and naval forces which constitute an important component of their military potential.

Stepping up the arms race, deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, proclaiming the absurd thesis "to disarmament through arming", the U.S. Administration shows that it pursues the aims opposite to the tasks determined by the mandate of the Stockholm Conference.

The latest speeches of Washington's official representatives, banking on force in the solution of international problems also give grounds for concern. Apparently, the U.S. ruling circles cannot reconcile themselves to drastic changes that took place in the world of late. Meanwhile, the situation in Europe requires an undelayed solution of military-political problems in the continent.

It is impossible to hold honest and serious talks, to achieve mutually acceptable arrangements without taking into account the interests of all sides, without observing the principles of equality and equal security. It is high time they in Washington understood this.

Solton's Comments

LD101742 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] On Tuesday in Stockholm, the conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe resumes its work. Taking part are delegations from 33 European countries, the United States, and Canada. Now more on this from Yuriy Solton:

The very name of the conference points to the range of problems under discussion in Stockholm. The first two sessions focused on measures aimed at strengthening confidence between countries. Considering the current world tensions, it would hardly be sufficient to confine discussions to purely technical military issues. Therefore, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries put forward a whole complex of initiatives, including large-scale political measures, such as the proposal that the nuclear powers, following the Soviet Union's example, pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the suggestion that a treaty be signed on refraining from the use of armed force altogether.

It is not hard to see that the adoption of these proposals would considerably alleviate tensions in Europe and contribute to the restoration of confidence between countries. Other proposals advanced by the socialist nations also open wide opportunities. These are that military spending be reduced, that Europe be freed from chemical weapons and that a nuclear-free zone be set up on its territory. All these initiatives met with understanding among many participants in the conference.

However, the first two sessions failed to achieve progress because of the obstructionist stance taken by the United States and by other NATO members.

There is an impression that the NATO capitals can't get reconciled to the idea that, with the current military parity between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO, the method of pressure is unacceptable in any form. Accord can be reached only by respecting each other's legitimate interests and by strictly observing the principle of equality and like security. In the meantime, the NATO countries, actually unwilling to discuss the socialist nations' proposals, are trying to press on the conference a program beneficial to them alone. The major idea of the program is to X-ray, as it were, the military activity of the Soviet Union and of other Warsaw Treaty members and to prevent United States territory from being subjected to identical observation. This is nothing but an attempt to gain one-sided advantages to the detriment of the other side. It must also be mentioned that the United States, by deploying its first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and by escalating the arms build-up in other spheres, is in fact engaged in activity that runs counter to the concept of the conference.

The Soviet Union sincerely wants the Stockholm Conference to be a success. This would be in the interests of not only the European nations, but would considerably improve the world situation as a whole. The Soviet delegation, said a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department, intends to do all in human power to help the conference work out and endorse measures truly conducive to the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and to a tangible lowering of military confrontation.

U.S. CONTINUES PLANS BASED ON NUCLEAR FIRST STRIKE

LD101533 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It is reported from Washington that the U.S. Defence Department rejected the proposal of Director of the Federation of American Scientists Jeremy Stone that a select committee of nuclear planning be set up in the U.S. Congress, the committee without whose sanction the United States could not recourse to the first use of nuclear weapons. He expressed this proposal in his article in the FOREIGN POLICY journal. The Pentagon's spokesman Cox declared that the President should preserve the exclusive right to issue the order to use nuclear weapons.

The banking on the first nuclear strike permeates all U.S. post-war strategies -- "massive retaliation", "flexible reacting", "realistic deterrence". The present U.S. military doctrine, the so-called "strategy of countervailing" between the USA and the USSR is based on the same stake. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger officially announced that strategy after the Reagan administration came to power. Striving to achieve the impossible -- to ensure its military superiority over the USSR, Washington is speedily deploying systems of strategic armaments of all types, is turning Western Europe into a launch-pad for its first-strike nuclear weapons, into the Pentagon's hostage.

The statement of the U.S. Department of Defence in connection with the proposal of an American scientist throws more light on the question why the United States, ignoring the demands of the international public, stubbornly refuses to follow the Soviet Union's example and to assume the commitment to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons. This reaction reveals again the stand of those Washington circles that frustrated the talks in Geneva, that are blocking the proposal on the freeze of nuclear weapons. The French L'HUMANITE commenting on the Pentagon's militaristic statement points with full reason to the connection between that statement and Washington's plans aimed at spreading the arms race to space.

Squandering ever more billions of dollars on the production of super-new "space weaponry" certain circles of the USA which got convinced that they will be unable to achieve military superiority on earth now clearly hope to achieve such superiority through space weaponry.

The Pentagon's statement shows that the U.S. top echelon has not abandoned the insane calculations on the possibility of winning victory in nuclear conflict. It is precisely on these calculations that Washington's cannibalistic concepts of "limited", "preventive" and other nuclear wars are based, just as the plans of "preemptive nuclear strike". They are actually an attempt to adjust to the nuclear age the "idea" of Hitler "blitzkrieg". In an interview to the British SUNDAY TIMES the President of the United States, as recently as past Sunday was again proclaiming that nuclear war cannot be won, that its outbreak should never be allowed. This is mere verbiage. The alarming reality is that Washington is banking now, just as before, on strength, on nuclear weapons, is guided by the strategy of militarism and aggression.

U.S. SEEKS TO SPEED UP STAR WARS PLANS

LD101648 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep (TASS) --- TASS news Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The special space command recently set up within the U.S. Air Force will soon be transformed into the headquarters of a separate arm of the Armed Forces. The U.S. television company NBC reported this today. This fact is characteristic. It attests to the Reagan administration's striving to speed up implementation of far-reaching plans for the militarization of space, for if Washington intends to create a separate arm of the Armed Forces linked with preparations for "star wars," this means that the preparations are assuming a fairly wide scale and acquiring fully real form and content.

With their great-power aspiration to be stronger than everybody, to dictate their will everywhere, the militant circles in the United States are now banking on the possibility of spreading the arms race to space by working out various forms of offensive space armaments.

U.S. Defense Minister Weinberger recently let it be understood that for the sake of creating and deploying a large-scale anit-missile defense system with elements based in space, the Reagan administration will not stop at violating active U.S.-Soviet agreements in this sphere and at rejecting them.

In that case, what is Washington's verbiage [slovosloviya] worth to the effect that the United States side wants talks on space? If one compares the practical measures undertaken by the Reagan administration to militarize space with this play on words, then it becomes perfectly obvious that Washington is not thinking about any serious dialogue.

The true sense of Washington's position is not difficult to discern. To publicly state an interest in negotiations, while in practice sabotaging them -- that is the hobby-horse which the Reagan administration was counting on riding, as the French paper LIBERATION figuratively put it.

U.S. military space programs are an inseparable part of the Pentagon's general doctrine, which makes provision for building up the arsenal of offensive nuclear weapons. A few days ago, the U.S. military department again spoke of the possibility of U.S. first use of nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Thus it was again confirmed that the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles is directed at a single objective:

that of acquiring first-strike weapons. Plans to carry the arms race into space serve the same aim, for the introduction of space strike weapons would extend the scope of offensive armaments. Thus, the U.S. militarist circles plan to continue the path to military superiority by way of space.

The fact that the Reagan administration is striving to follow this adventurist path emphasizes yet again that the problem of preventing the militarization of space brooks no delay.

GENEVA MEET ON SPREAD OF ARMS RACE TO ENVIRONMENT

LD101022 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva September 10 TASS -- A conference of the states, parties to the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques opened at the Palace of Nations here today.

The conference which is to last a fortnight is to see how the convention is functioning, whether its aims and tasks are complied with. The session will also discuss questions linked with increasing the numbers of signatories to that important agreement which prevents the spreading of the arms race to the environment.

The parties of the convention which entered into force five years ago are now 40 states of the world, among them the USSR, USA, Britain, India and other countries.

DELEGATIONS IN CSSR FOR 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

LD101242 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Banska-Bystrica September 10 TASS -- The headquarters and troops of the joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states deployed on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have completed preparations for the "Shield-84" exercises.

Military delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member-states came to Czechoslovakia today to participate in the exercises. The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is led by Defence Minister Army General Dobri Dzhurov, the Hungarian People's Republic by State Secretary of the Defence Ministry, First Deputy Defense Minister Colonel-General K. Csemi; the GDR -- Defence Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann; the Polish People's Republic -- Defence Minister General of the Armour Florian Siwicki; the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Defense Minister Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu; the Soviet Union -- Defense Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov.

Military delegations of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Chief of the General Staff of the Mongolian People's Army, First Deputy Defence Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Lieutenant-General Ch. Purvdorj, of the Republic of Cuba, led by Chief of the General Staff, First Deputy of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro also arrived for the "Shield-84" exercises.

Ustinov, Kulikov Present

LD111019 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Prague September 11 TASS -- Troops of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, deployed on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the "Shield-84" exercises, started the exercises this morning.

Minister of defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Army General Martin Dzur directs the exercises. The exercises are observed by leaders of the party and the Government of Czechoslovakia, Defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, heads of military delegations of fraternal socialist countries. Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, Chief of Staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States Army General Anatoliy Gribov are also present there.

ZHOLKVER ON PACT UNITY, NEED TO EASE TENSION

LD101236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Many European socialist countries are marking important landmarks in their history in these golden autumn days. The 40th anniversary of the revolutionary uprising and the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army has just been celebrated in People's Bulgaria. Celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic take place the beginning of October. The development of the socialist countries and their comprehensive cooperation is the topic of a commentary by our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] Relations with the fraternal countries and the consolidation of their unity and cohesiveness has always been and remains the priority trend in Soviet foreign policy.

As you know, issues of the further development of political and economic cooperation among the fraternal countries of socialism were discussed at a recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. Specifically, measures to be taken in the Soviet Union in connection with the forthcoming Warsaw Pact anniversary were approved.

It is recalled that May next year marks the 30th anniversary of this defensive organization of the socialist states in Europe. This will be a major political event for, as was stressed at the Politburo session, the existence of the Warsaw Pact is inseparable from the consistent strengthening of the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist countries, from the joint opposition to the aggressive militaristic policy of the United States and its NATO allies, and from the guarantee of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

In reality, the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist states and the ever-closer coordination of their foreign policy is genuinely, vitally important not only for the socialist community itself, but for the cause of peace throughout the world in the present tense international situation caused by the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the Americans.

All these problems were again examined at the recent economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow. This not only defined the long-term guidelines for mutual economic activity among the fraternal countries, but also put forward a real program for reducing international tension and consolidating universal peace.

I will name just a few of the very important points formulated in the Moscow conference declaration. First of all there is the proposal on concluding a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between Warsaw Pact states and NATO. It is not difficult to imagine the great significance the conclusion of such a treaty would have in our troubled times for reducing tension in Europe and throughout the world and for consolidating the so important trust in relations between states.

The Warsaw Pact countries are proposing a series of specific measures for consolidating universal security, from an immediate full halt on nuclear weapons testing to a ban on the militarization of space, from the elimination of chemical weapons reserves to a reduction in military spending.

But how are the United States and the other NATO countries reacting to all this? With ever fresh spirals in the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, and space weapons of late, and with demonstrations of military force, as shown by the current large-scale NATO exercises in Western Europe. However, one cannot but see that this is an irresponsible, adventurist policy.

Speaking at a Kremlin reception following the Moscow conference, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said that the dangerous test of strength foisted on us by the most reactionary imperialistic circles, primarily the United States, is not our choice, not our policy, but we will know how to stand up for ourselves. Let no one have any doubts about this.

The forthcoming celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization, the mighty defensive alliance of the socialist community, will again clearly confirm this.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. VETO OF UN LEBANON RESOLUTION

Zorin: Action Isolates U.S.

LD090342 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The foreign press today comments on the obstructionist position taken by the United States during the discussion in the UN Security Council of the situation in the Near East. Fourteen members of the Security Council approved a draft resolution which contained an appeal for strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon within the framework of its internationally recognized borders. The U.S. delegation was the only delegation to vote against the resolution. Thus, Washington used the so-called veto in order to once again shield the brigandage and terror being committed by the Israeli occupiers in Lebanon.

Such a position by the Washington leadership, many political observers stress today, will again place the United States in a position of isolation, inflicting serious moral and political damage on it.

U.S. Protectin Israel

LD082001 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Sep 84

[From "Window on the Arab World," presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Fresh American anti-Arab veto at the UN Security Council: The United States has once again taken upon itself to protect the Israeli aggressors. The U.S. delegate at the UN Security Council used the right of veto against a draft resolution condemning Israel for its policy of mass terror against the inhabitants of the occupied Lebanese areas which are isolated from the rest of the country. With their crimes in Lebanon, the Israeli aggressors blatantly violate human rights, international legitimacy, and the UN Charter.

It is significant that even the British and French delegates at the Security Council have not dared oppose the draft resolution proposed by Lebanon. But the U.S. delegate rushed to help the strategic ally in piracy in the Middle East, using the right to veto against the Arabs for the eighth time in the last 3 and 1/2 years.

So the United States has once again showed to the whole world that it is a partner in the terror practiced by the Israeli aggressors, in increasingly larger scale, in the lands confiscated from the Arabs. This position of the United States at the United Nations stems from Washington's strategic policy regarding Israel. What is significant is that on the day when voting took place at the UN Security Council, President Reagan made a speech before activists of the American Zionist organization B'nai B'rith, and stressed to his Zionist audience that the United States and Israel would remain together forever. President Reagan boasted that American-Israeli relations had never been stronger than they were today.

The American President pointed out to the Zionists and to Prime Minister Shamir personally that Washington would do all it could to reinforce and expand American-Israeli cooperation in the military, political and strategic domains and others. Reagan saw fit to once again stick the stigma of terror onto the Palestinian resistance movement and any liberation struggle by the Arabs.

Goal To Maintain Occupation

GF081806 Baku International Service in Persian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the United States has vetoed the Lebanese draft resolution submitted to the UN Security Council of conditions in Lebanon. The proposed Lebanese resolution supported by 14 members of the UN Security Council had asked that Israel put stop to the human rights violations in Lebanon and withdraw Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

Our commentator in this connection writes that southern Lebanon is the very place that should have been noticed by human rights supporters. Southern Lebanon is the very place that the professors of combating international terrorism should include in their program. In southern Lebanon, human rights and an independent country are being trampled upon.

Israel wants to continue its military occupation of southern Lebanon. Dear listeners, Israel is engaged in the greatest terrorism and crime ever in southern Lebanon. Now we will see what people in Washington, professing to be protectors of human rights, antiterrorists, and the providers of peace and tranquillity in Lebanon, have to say on this matter.

They fail to see the Lebanese tragedy, but would rather attach more significance to strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. With their own guns shelling the Lebanese, they tried to make the Lebanese accept the hegemony of the United States and Israel. They had wanted all of Lebanon to be converted into a (?testing ground) for their gunners. When that did not happen, they concentrated on southern Lebanon.

The Soviet envoy at the United Nations said that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continuing presence of the occupationists in that territory was not possible without U.S. backing. During the past 3 and 1/2 years, the United States has avoided approving eight such resolutions. These resolutions also demanded the end of Israeli aggression and the end of (?persecution) of the Arabs. [Sentence indistinct].

U.S. ENVOY ACCUSES UN OF ENGAGING IN 'EMPTY TALK'

LD082353 Moscow TASS in English 2243 GMT 8 Sep 84

["Love Cannot Be Ordered" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna September 8 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Semenov.

The present American Administration does not like the activity of the United Nations Organisation. The White House started railing at the world body immediately after the Republicans came to power. Suffice it to recall U.S. President Ronald Reagan's invective against the U.N. Headquarters in New York and Washington's threats against UNESCO and other international organisations of the U.N. which refuse to follow in the wake of American policy.

Richard Shifter, deputy of the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, has made a statement filled with invective against the international community.

Addressing members of the Austrian United Nations League, the White House emissary accused the U.N. of engaging in "empty talk", referring, in particular, to the Security Council resolution denouncing the latest farce with "elections" in South Africa. Shifter does not share the U.N. stand on Lebanon where a tense situation is being preserved through the fault of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. The American visitor looked apparently offended when he complained that developing countries accuse industrialised Western states of being responsible for the grave state of their economic affairs.

The Washington emissary was particularly displeased with the fact that it is the United States, not the Soviet Union, which is often criticised from the U.N. rostrum. Well, Mr Shifter, why should the Soviet Union be criticised? For assuming the unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? For proposing talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space? For a package of peace initiatives it recently advanced, which are aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, preserving peace and developing international cooperation?

No, Mr Shifter, love cannot be ordered, as they say. Not even with the help of propaganda speeches in Europe and claims that the United States does not oppose the United Nations and does not stop paying attention to it.

NICARAGUA CALLS UN SESSION ON U.S. AGGRESSION

LD081252 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 8 TASS -- An emergency session of the U.N. Security Council has opened at the U.N. Headquarters. It was convened at the request of the Government of Nicaragua in connection with the escalation of U.S. aggressive actions against that country.

The Washington administration has passed of late to a direct military involvement in Nicaragua, the permanent representative of Nicaragua at the U.N. J. Chamorro Mora pointed out. This follows, specifically, from air raids of Nicaragua on August 27 and September 1 with the participation of U.S. mercenaries of the CIA, which resulted in the loss of life among the civilian population, including children.

The Nicaraguan delegate stressed that the aggression against Nicaragua unleashed by the Reagan administration acquired ever greater scope and took various forms, including the knocking together of mercenary gangs, the mining of ports, the air and sea war, acts of subversion against the civilian and economic objects. The U.S. military presence in Central America is steadily built up. The war which can no longer be described as secret is waged within the framework of the policy of state terrorism practiced by the U.S. in the attempt to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution and to hamper the political, social and economic progress of the Nicaraguan nation, as well as other Central American nations, Chamorro Mora underlined.

Trying to divert the attention of the world community from the criminal aggression unleashed by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua, the U.S. representative J. Sorzano alleged that Washington had no intention to topple the Nicaraguan Government and tried to present the White House as irresponsible for the bandit actions of American mercenaries. At the same time, he resorted to a brazen lie about a certain "Red threat" which allegedly hangs over Central America.

The Soviet representative R.S. Ovinnikov said that the speech of the U.S. delegate was false from beginning to end. In fact, the U.S. openly finances, arms and trains the mercenaries whom it later smuggles to the Nicaraguan territory. Nicaragua is another victim of the U.S. policy aimed at imposing the order suitable to Washington upon Latin American nations, he pointed out.

UN TRADE, DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA

LD101108 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva September 10 TASS -- The 29th session of the trade and development board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which has a membership of 166 states, opens here today.

The participants in the session will discuss present trends in the trade policy of UNCTAD member countries, questions of protectionism, the international trade in services, and also problems connected with the trade between countries with different social and economic systems.

The present session is taking place in a complex situation charactised by the crisis state of the economy of developing countries, and also by declining international trade and mounting protectionism by the leading imperialist countries, first of all the United States.

U.S. 'QUIETLY PLUNDERING' DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD101854 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The participants in the conference of 127 developing countries that had ended in Cartagena (Colombia) have voiced alarm that the huge foreign debt in combination with unequal goods exchange in relations with the West has resulted there in the greatest economic crisis since the Second World War.

These appraisals reflect the understanding by countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America of the fact that they are being subjected to a ruthless economic plunder by the Western powers headed by the United States. Indeed, facts show that the "quiet", unpublicised plunder of the young states has acquired a truly monstrous scope. Every year the United States and other leading capitalist states pump up to 300 billion dollars out of the developing countries. The profits made by the United States alone in the young states are almost 50 percent greater than the money directed there in the form of "American aid".

The lucrative "tribute" gathered by the West from the newly-free states is formed by various factors. Loans granted on fettering terms have brought about the forming of a gigantic foreign debt which, according to United Nations statistics, is now approaching 900 billion dollars.

During the past year the American and other Western "benefactors" have filled their vaults with 150 billion dollars that they got in repayment of this debt, almost a half of this sum being merely interest on the debt. By manipulating bank rates the United States only tightens the debt noose on the neck of the young states. It has been estimated, for instance, that a growth of bank rates in the United States by one percent increases the debt of developing countries by four billion dollars. This year alone these rates have gone up by two percent.

Ignoring protests by the newly-free states the United States and other Western countries are aggravating the unequal terms of trade. After growing temporarily this year prices of raw materials are falling again. It should be recalled that export of raw materials accounts for the main currency earnings of "Third World" countries. At the same time import from Western countries is becoming more expensive. The United States and other Western powers are erecting protectionist barriers in the way of industrial products from the developing countries and thereby obstructing their economic development.

As it is contended by President Ronald Reagan of the United States, capital investments by American corporations in Asia, Africa and Latin America enhance more effective international production and accord with the interests not only of investors of capital but also of the recipient countries. But as it was noted by the Indian NATIONAL HERALD, the picture of the "philanthropy" of American business is exposed even by United States statistics. According to the latest data of the United States Department of Trade, direct American capital investments in developing countries at the end of 1982 slightly exceeded 53 billion dollars while profits on these capital investments amounted to almost 63 billion dollars in 1977-1982 alone. So the question is who is helping who?

It is for good reason that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) noted that whereas a certain economic recovery has taken place in Western countries in recent years, the economic crisis in most developing countries is continuing and even becoming worse. In order words the recovery took place at their [word indistinct].

Giving a general appraisal of the plunder of the young states the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes that with the help of its Western allies the United States acts according to jungle law. One cannot but agree with this conclusion.

DANES PROTEST ENTRY OF NATO EXERCISE SHIPS

LD100803 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Copenhagen September 10 TASS -- The residents of the capital of Denmark met the entry of 16 NATO combatant ships to the port of Copenhagen with the slogans "NATO -- Get out of Denmark", "No to foreign troops on our land", "No to nuclear weapons on Danish soil." The ships are involved in NATO exercises codenamed "Bold Gannet-84", that began in Denmark. More than 17,000 officers and men of the United States, Denmark, FRG, Britain and the Netherlands are involved in this demonstration of force, the biggest ever since the time of the Second World War.

The cause of special concern in Denmark are frequent visits to ports of the country of American and British combatant ships which, as is believed, have nuclear weapons aboard. A month ago the NATO squadron has already made entries in Aarhus and Copenhagen. Commander of those forces West German Admiral Schwabe then refused to give guarantees that there were no nuclear weapons on those ships.

We do not know whether there are nuclear weapons or not in board some of the ships, it was noted in leaflets which were distributed in ports by Danish peace fighters But we do know that the Danish authorities do not ask commanders about that when NATO ships enter Danish ports. The presence of foreign troops equipped with nuclear weapons on Danish territory, it was stressed in leaflets, is contrary to the "no" which was said by Denmark to nuclear missiles, and is incompatible with the Parliament's decisions which made it incumbent upon the Danish Government to promote the efforts aimed at establishing a nuclear free zone in the north of Europe.

U.S. NEWS ANALYST REAFFIRMS U.S. COMPLICITY

LD080328 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 7 TASS -- The invasion of the USSR's air space on September 1 last year by a South Korean plane was not accidental, but had been prearranged. The operation was masterminded by the Reagan administration, Tom Wicker, a news analyst of THE NEW YORK TIMES, points out in the newspaper today. Wicker accuses the "free American press" of depressing complicity with the government, which has assumed the largest scale since the times of the United States adventures in Vietnam and of Watergate. The American press backed the administration on the first anniversary of the day when an end was put to the flight of the South Korean spy plane, in an attempt to whitewash the United States Administration.

This evidence by a noted American observer is not the only one in recent times in the pages of the U.S. press and the press of their Western powers. An analysis of the circumstances of the invasion of the Soviet air space in the Far East by the plane convinces Western experts and publicists that the incident was a crude provocation against the USSR, an attempt at disclosing its secrets, which was planned and carried out with the knowledge of the White House.

Since its departure from Anchorage (Alaska), the South Korean plane was incessantly followed by United States eletronic tracking stations. The flight of the plane was also closely followed by 28 Japanese radars, which actually make an integral system with American radars, four bases of the U.S. National Security Agency in South Korea. This was noted, for example, by David Pearson, of Yale University, an expert in military command and control systems.

In close proximity to the South Korean "Boeing-747" was an "RC-135" reconnaissance plane of the U.S. Air Force. The aim of the invasion was to have the Soviet air defence system put into action and thus enable the U.S. air-, sea- and ground-based facilities in the Far East to obtain information about the Soviet air defence system. Pearson pointed out in the NATION journal that, considering the technical potentialities of the U.S. intelligence and communication systems, the White House and the Pentagon were, most likely, informed about what was happening, even before the plane was brought down. It is only for the sake of obtaining information about the Soviet air defences that Washington dommed the passengers and the crew of the "Boeing 747" to death, the American expert points out.

Such accusations against the Reagan administration, which sent to sure death a whole passenger airliner, have been put forward recently by numerous authors of newspapers in Britain, Japan, France and other countries. And a group of Japanese MPs addressed an open letter to the United States President, accusing the American President of being ready to sacrifice human lives only in order to obtain intelligence about the Soviet Union.

KOBYSH DEPICTS U.S. MILITARISM, 'MORAL DECLINE'

LD102231 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 8 September carries a 30-minute feature entitled "The Time To Gather Stones..." written and presented by international affairs journalist Vitaliy Kobysh, depicting the U.S. and NATO forces of militarism and the forces of peace opposing them. U.S. militarism is shown as thriving on the "moral decline and naivety of the American people"; and while the peace movement in Europe and Japan is strong, still greater effort is needed. The title derives from a scene where purported peace demonstrators are shown throwing stones in a clash with police: Further resistance to those who support U.S. and NATO militarism is called for, and now is "the time to gather stones" to throw.

Over shots of Reagan at mass meetings, Kobysh recalls Reagan's words at the 1980 Republican Party convention that "America will consider a military buildup to be its primary task," and goes on to quote Reagan's "enthronal speech" saying that "as far as the enemies of freedom, our potential enemies, are concerned, they will have to hold talks with us, they will have to make concessions..." Kobysh comments: "The enemies of freedom are you and me -- all Soviet people, all citizens of the states in the socialist community, and in fact all people who don't think the American way and who live differently."

While peaceful scenes of nature and children playing are alternately contrasted with clips of military activity, Kobysh notes how much better it would be if the money currently being spent on armaments were spent on curing children's illnesses instead.

Over scenes from American life showing automobile stunts, modeling of punk-style hairdos and fashions, and a rock concert, Kobysh continues: "It is not very pleasant for us to say this, but the reality is that many Americans have come to believe in the special destiny of America. The authorities have aroused the most base instincts in them. We know why this is. They have been ensnared by the narcotics of chauvinism. They have been cut off from the truth. They are being shamelessly deceived. They are being frightened with the Soviet military threat. They are being hypnotized with incantations about protecting America's vital interests. But it only makes things worse. With people like this you can do anything you like; it has happened before in human history. The main thing is for people not to think seriously about anything, for everything to be like it is in this rock concert -- tutti-frutti. America is beautiful -- tutti-frutti! American is stronger than all others -- tutti-frutti! America is way above everything else -- tutti-frutti!"

Over clips of police arresting youths, apparently after a gang fight, Kobysh comments: "You can do what you like, everything is allowed -- all you have to do is know how to kill. Political drug addiction is more terrible than addiction to morphine and heroin -- and there's no police force that can cope with it. When America is way above all else and believes that everything is allowed, they can crucify not just one person, but a whole country, like they did in Grenada." Kobysh develops the theme of drugs: Scenes of the U.S. military in action alternate with pictures of crates of beer being airlifted and dancing girls entertaining the troops "to raise their spirits and make everything like it is back home in America -- tutti-frutti." Otherwise, how else could they go out and kill completely innocent people -- women, children, and old folk? Thus were the U.S. troops helped to carry out their acts of genocide in Lebanon and Vietnam, Kobysh continues.

Kobysh then turns his attention to the feelings of the West Europeans, who are alarmed at these worldwide military adventures. Mitterrand is shown at a ceremony to award posthumous medals to the soldiers who died in Lebanon, their deaths being "the direct result of the Camp David deal -- a political game both shameless and inhuman at the same time."

Britons, who a few years ago were burying their dead from the Falklands war, are now alarmed over the arrival of Pershing missiles. A montage of clips shows a raven from the Tower of London, "perhaps sensing the catastrophe", leaving his perch while a USAF aircraft is shown landing at an airfield. A video interview with Anthony Chater, chief editor of the MORNING STAR, follows in which Chater talks about the growth of the peace movement in Britain over the past 1 and 1/2 years and the importance of the Greenham Common campaign. Scenes of a sit-down protest outside a military base and a protest march with people dressed in lawyers robes and in effigies of Thatcher and Reagan are followed by a video interview with Trelford, chief editor of the OBSERVER, who talks of his readers' fears over the increasing arms race.

Similar scenes of protest in Holland, the FRG, and Japan are then shown together with video interviews with a Dutch church leader, a FRG nuclear physicist, and a Japanese Buddhist monk expressing alarm over the presence of U.S. missiles in Europe and recalling the horrors of the Hiroshima bombing. Over scenes of demonstrators throwing stones in a clash with police, Kobysh comments: "The Washington crusaders are in action, and you and I must act, too. The biblical words that there is 'a time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together' has become a single imperative for all people. It is no longer the time to cast away stones. If people want to survive and be free, there is only one thing left for them to do: gather stones. Yes, the time has now come to gather stones."

Kobysh concludes: "Our film is coming to an end, but we cannot say that is the end, because the threat to the very existence of the human race remains. At the same time, something that simply never existed before has entered the life of mankind: the universal awareness by everyone, absolutely everyone, of the overhanging threat. Enormous masses of people are now engaging in the struggle to rid themselves of that threat. They are now becoming aware of the realities of the nuclear age. And the guilt for this, incidentally, is borne to no small degree by Reagan and those who want to terrorize the people by mountains of weaponry. It is not the end, because the struggle by the people for their survival is just beginning. There need be no doubt as to who will be the victor in that fight: life is always the winner. If people rally together, they will beat the gamblers at nuclear poker; and then we, and the grandchildren of our grandchildren -- all of us -- will live in peace."

U.S. ADMINISTRATION FLEXING MILITARY MUSCLE

LD100958 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] In leap years, it is held that following Labor Day, the election campaign starts in earnest; the limbering up period has ended. Recently, when a totally bellicose election platform was adopted at the Republican Party convention, some U.S. observers tried to soften its effect by writing that the platform's authors actually stand to the right of Reagan, for whom it is allegedly not even binding. But now Reagan is very clearly following this platform in his speeches. He is discoursing about some new wave of patriotism, which consists of support for his military programs, especially the part on space weapons, and the implication is that whoever is not in agreement with it is not a patriot.

These are, of course, very risky methods of political struggle. Alarmed Americans warn that the political farce being played out is very dangerous for the future of U.S.-Soviet relations. Last Sunday, Averell Harriman, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, and two other specialists wrote the following on this subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES: Despite all the bragging by such people as President Reagan or Jeane Kirkpatrick, the head of our UN delegation, our policy of national security is now largely based on myths, illusions, and erroneous judgments.

An example of illusion -- and there is just one given -- is that of military supremacy: as though it were achievable.

And then on Tuesday it was ceremoniously announced that the first of a series of B-1 bombers had been produced. Just a week ago, one of these bombers crashed, and TV showed what was left of it. In cases like this, it is accepted that you don't rush into launching the manufacture of planes. First of all, it is necessary to find out what happened. However, the Pentagon is rushing into it, announcing that the strategic bomber, the most expensive plane in the world, has gone into production.

Among the other novelties of the military season, we should mention the reformation of the first subunit of the Green Berets, those special commandoes of the Vietnam War that were disbanded 10 years ago. Major General Leroy (Suddath), commander of these special purpose forces, said the following at a festive ceremony to mark the occasion: Our country again needs you; the Green Berets are needed to stop liberation wars.

During the week they also showed a new fighter. Its wings are in the tail section and sloping forwards, the so-called reverse arrow shape. There was also mention last week of new lasers.

And so, the United States and the U.S. Administration have put on sort of a large military fair, showing how it is now flexing its military muscle. It is obviously ready to put it into play.

The famous and quite strong U.S. scientific research organization, Rand Corporation, has recently been engaged in studies into variants for U.S. military incursions into Central American countries. Regarding Nicaragua, this study states that military incursion would be the best means for removing the potential threat from Nicaragua. However, such an incursion, in the assessment of the Rand Corporation, would be costly from the viewpoint of losses -- not from the viewpoint of morality, but losses. Support for the rebels, economic sanctions, and a secret war are preferable. All this pseudoscientific research is on the subject of the best variants of international brigandry, and U.S. military incursion is by no means ruled out, of course. A secret war -- secret in name only -- of big America against little Nicaragua is already being waged. Last Saturday, they shot down a rebel helicopter in Nicaragua and three of those who died turned out to be Americans. These are the first Americans to die in Nicaragua, and following that country's complaint, the UN Security Council has taken up this question of U.S. aggression and direct military interference.

ZORIN: U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DESTABILIZE USSR BACKFIRE

LD101506 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Comrades, I would like to draw your attention to a phenomenon that is fairly unusual by the rules of bourgeois propaganda. When positive events take place in the Soviet Union, in particular, successes by the Soviet economy, the bourgeois mass media usually do not react very quickly, frequently either passing them over in silence or restricting themselves to the briefest of reports; they prefer not to devote any extensive commentaries to these events.

However, in the present case this rule has been broken. The latest reduction in the prices of many goods in the Soviet Union the other day, the fourth in less in 1 and 1/2 years, brought forth lively reaction and commentaries from the influential Western press.

The point here is not that this reduction in prices was implemented in the Soviet Union against a background of continuous and widespread increases in prices in all leading capitalist countries, and that it is precisely this circumstance that is inducing the bourgeois mass media to display special interest in this event. Rather, the point is that in cranking up the flywheel of the arms race, in compelling the Soviet Union to take countermeasures, in implementing a policy of discrimination in the sphere of trade, and in infringing upon normal economic ties, the leaders of the Reagan administration have not considered it especially necessary to conceal the fact that one of the aims of such a course, apart from the military and political aspects, is the economic aspect. Banking on undermining the economy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and striving to disorganize the socialist market and reduce the living standards of the Soviet people take up no small place in the calculations of those running the show in today's Washington.

Life is striking one blow after another at these cynical and arrogant plans. The policy of banning all kinds of trade with the Soviet Union has shown its weakness. Moreover, it has proved to boomerang on Washington. The contradictions between the United States and its main capitalist partners have thus become exacerbated. The not unknown gas-for-pipelines deal has become an example of a Washington political fiasco. Economic and political losses connected with the introduction of the so-called grain embargo are still being counted in the American capital.

New proof of the speciousness of Washington's plans to stifle the Soviet Union economically; this is precisely how many authoritative economic and political observers regard the decision on a new lowering of prices in the Soviet Union. No doubt the arms race unleashed by American imperialism is causing considerable harm to the working people of all countries. However, the facts also prove that Washington's calculations are invalid in this case. The Reagan military programs have led to an immense increase in the U.S. public debt, to the cutting back of social programs in the country, and to the unleashing of phenomena that must threaten both the economic and political stability of the United States in the near future.

REAGAN AGAIN QUESTIONS YALTA CONFERENCE DECISIONS

LD101757 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 10 TASS — President Reagan encroached again on the legality of the post-war political arrangement in Europe. Addressing a group of Americans of the Polish descent in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, he called into question again the decision of the Crimea conference of the leaders of the three allied powers — the USSR, USA and Britain that was held in Yalta in February, 1945, the conference that determined post-war political realities in Europe.

It is not the first time that Reagan comes out publicly against the Yalta documents. For instance, on August 17 he actually called for the revision of the decisions of the Yalta conference and of the Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe by stressing that "passive consent" to the present situation in Europe is not an acceptable alternative for Washington.

Reagan took advantage of the occasion to slander again People's Poland and the Soviet Union. Distorting the history of Poland's liberation from fascist yoke, the head of the U.S. Administration did not say a word about the liberatory mission of the Soviet Army and the Polish Army. The lives of 600 thousand Soviet people who perished in the struggle for Polish liberation, apparently, mean nothing to Reagan.

He grossly interfered in internal affairs of Socialist Poland, made hostile sallies against the government of a country with which the United States has diplomatic relations, declared in support of the anti-socialist scum that operated in the Polish People's Republic several years ago.

These vicious sallies of the American President are clearly aimed at poisoning international atmosphere still more, at giving a fresh impetus to revanchists of every stripe in Western Germany who, being incited by the U.S. right-wing circles, headed by the White House, have sharply intensified of late their provocative activity aimed at the revision of the post-war frontiers in Europe.

MOSCOW RIDICULES REAGAN'S ELECTION RHETORIC

LD102042 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] During this election campaign, President Reagan has spoken about America's return to traditional values after a period of defeatism and (?negativism). What does the chief executive mean? There is as much uncertainty about his earlier statements that America has lit a fire of hope and resembles a shining city on the hill. It seems President Reagan likes to speak big words without thinking that somebody will try to understand their message or perhaps hoping they won't be understood. Indeed, what sort of traditional values that have been lost before President Reagan took office can be at issue? Was it that Americans had lost some of their faith in God? Or had they lost respect for the institution of the family? Or had private enterprise been abolished? Well, nothing of the kind had happened. What is it, then, that the administration is claiming credit for? Economic recovery? But there have always been ups and downs, in fact a cycle of them. They had happened many times before Reagan took office. They happen of their own accord irrespective of the wishes of one administration or another. President Reagan, however, has had some good luck because another in the series of economic upturns came when he launched his reelection campaign.

Talking about the achievements of his administration, one can't deny it credit for increasing the number of Americans living below the poverty line by 6,000,000 to total 35,000,000. All these people have essentially been thrown overboard like [word indistinct]. Under Reagan, the poor have grown poorer and the rich richer. Urban conditions have deteriorated and so has the position of low-income families, while the numbers of hungry and homeless have grown. And so has racial tension. For the first time in a long time, with President Reagan at the helm, the Ku Klux leaders have discussed disbanding the organization. There is little if anything they can do with President Reagan on top. Still, if the chief executive does mean something when he speaks of a return to traditional values, whose values are these really". Surely of those who are rich and prosperous. The millions of those who are considered second-rate have nothing to do with them.

President Reagan says America has got rid of defeatism. Does he mean his administration has cured Americans of the Vietnam syndrome? What for, though? To prevent it from ever recurring? No, it is more likely to reeducate confidence in the possibility and necessity of using the mailed (?fist) wherever possible. A kind of trial of strength was Grenada and Lebanon, with Nicaragua possibly next in line. Isn't the President preparing the nation for this contingency when he extols its deliverance from national defeatism?

MONDALE ARMS BUDGET PROPOSAL ANGERS WHITE HOUSE

LD110727 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- The proposal of the Democratic Presidential candidate Walter Mondale on reduction of U.S. military expenditures so as to bring down the huge federal budget deficit gave rise to undisguised fury of the White House.

Representative of President Reagan Larry Speakes read out at a press conference a special statement to that effect, in which, grossly distorting the essence of Mondale's proposals, asserted, counting on ill-informed men in the street, that such a plan would lead to a peace time record-high rise in taxes. But pressed by journalists, he was compelled however to admit that the main discontent of the White House was caused exactly by Mondale's proposals on reduction of military expenditures. We also declare for reduction of budget deficits but only by other methods, said the White House representative, preferring not to mention the fact that exactly in the years of the rule of the Reagan administration these deficits increased to the unprecedented level of 200,000 million dollars.

BILLY GRAHAM CONFIRMS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN USSR

LD101321 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The prominent American preacher Billy Graham has told newsmen in Moscow that he hasn't changed his opinion of religious freedoms in the Soviet Union. Believers in this country, he said, can perform religious rites in conditions of freedom an average American doesn't suspect of. Billy Graham was sorry that the population of the United States was badly informed about life in the Soviet Union. In his interview, he stressed that his visit would serve peace and understanding between the people of the two countries at the time when the world was threatened by catastrophe. Billy Graham arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of religious organizations of this country.

Visits Leningrad, Lays Wreath

LD110630 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Leningrad September 11 TASS -- "We feel here the warmth of fraternal peace and friendship and are glad to meet our Christian brothers and all Soviet people," Dr Billy Graham stated on his arrival in Leningrad's Pulkovo Airport from Moscow yesterday. The American evangelist is in the Soviet Union at the invitiation of religious organisations.

Billy Graham and persons accompanying him on his trip were met at the airport by representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Leningrad Baptist congregation. Metropolitan Antoniy of Leningrad and Novgorod, welcoming the American guests, recalled that "one of the basic Christian commandments concerning life on earth, brotherhood and love calls for tireless peace-making effort by the church in the name of reconciliation and understanding between all countries and peoples." He expressed confidence that the tour of the Soviet Union by Billy Graham and his fellow-travellers will become a continuation of the general efforts by the Christian church to avert the war menace.

Last night, Billy Graham visited the Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery where lie the remains of about one million city residents and soldiers who perished during a 900-day defence of the city against Nazi troops in World War Two.

The ordeal of Leningrad is one of the most tragic, and at the same time noblest, events in mankind's history, Billy Graham told a gathering near the common graves at the memorial. This cemetery is not only a monument to the past, Billy Graham went on, but also a reminder to the generations to come of the horrors of war. It reminds people that the world remains divided and is threatened by an even more terrible thermonuclear catastrophe, that we are living in the most dangerous time since the creation of the world. Billy Graham placed a wreath with an inscription saying "God forbid that it should ever happen again" to the Monument of Motherland which crowns the memorial.

PART TWO OF 'GALLANT EAGLE-84' EXERCISES BEGINS

LD071439 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1053 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] San Francisco, 7 Sept (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yu. Algunov reports: ...A mighty roar of heavy assault planes shattered the desert quiet. An assault group of 500 armed-to-the teeth cutthroats engaged in "battle" for Camp Roberts, "occupied" by a stipulated enemy. Bombs and shells had scarred the earth, but a good 100 kilometers from there, the men of the 101st Airborne Assault and 24th Infantry Divisions "stormed" the base at Fort Irwin.

That was how the second stage of the wide-scale maneuvers codenamed "Gallant Eagle-84" began. Taking part in these war games of the interventionists "Rapid Deployment Forces" in California and Nevada are major units of ground troops, the U.S. Air Force and Navy, the Marine Corps and Coast Guard units numbering over 50,000 men. A considerable amount of very latest military equipment, including 356 aircraft and 255 helicopters, has been brought in for them.

Representatives of the U.S. military department have not hidden the fact that the purpose of the games is to test the troops' rapid deployment operations and to conduct continuous combat operations in condtions of the Near East and central Asia. It is no accident that the administration of the maneuvers has been assigned to the U.S. Armed Forces Central Command which is responsible for safeguarding the notorious "American interests" in those regions.

PRAVDA REPORTS COMPLETION OF U.S. SPACE FLIGHT

PM082023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Flight Completed"]

[Text] New York, 6 Sep -- The space shuttle "Discovery" with six astronauts on board landed yesterday at Edwards AFB, California. During the 6-day flight its crew launched three communications satellites, including a military one designed specially for launching from a space shuttle. A number of technical experiments were also carried out, including the deployment of large solar battery panels. A McDonnell-Douglas Corporation staffer, the first non-professional astronaut to join a space crew, engaged in purely commercial experiments during the flight.

Commenting on "Discovery's flight, the press recalls that its launch was 2 months late, having been canceled on three occasions due to serious faults in the shuttle's on-board systems.

BRAGIN COMMENTS ON CANADIAN ELECTION RESULTS

PM071115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Bragin "Commentator's Column": "Cabinet Replaced"]

[Text] Ottawa -- The parliamentary elections in Canada ended in a heavy defeat for the Liberal Party, which had headed the country's federal government for many years. The Liberals were only able to hold on to 40 of the 282 parliamentary seats.

An overwhelming majority in Parliament will now belong to the Progressive Conservative Party, which won 211 seats. Its leader, B. Mulroney, stated that he intends to start forming the new cabinet in the next few days.

The New Democratic Party headed by E. Broadbent retains third place in terms of the number of seats in Parliament. It will have 30 deputies in the country's highest legislative organ.

What had such an effect on the results of the vote? Following the logic and arguments of the bourgeois press in Canada and of certain of the country's politicians, you would get the impression that the Canadians were simply "tired" of the long Liberal rule, and that the Liberal Party leadership "conducted a clumsy election campaign." However, what is most important is the recent sharp increase in the dissatisfaction of broad strata of the population in the inability of the Liberal Party and its cabinet to resolve acute economic and social problems. Unemployment in Canada has assumed an unprecedented scale, embracing more than 1.5 million people, living standards have fallen steeply as a result of inflation and rising prices, and the Canadian dollar exchange rate has fallen sharply.

Nor could the attempts of the Liberal Party leadership to ignore the will of the majority of the Canadian people, who advocate a ban on tests of American cruise missiles on Canadian territory, a freeze on nuclear arsenals, and the transformation of Canada into a nuclear-free zone, fail to have their effect.

The voters wanted changes, thereby expressing their dissatisfaction with the existing situation. It is this, and not any special tactical methods used by the Conservatives, that lies behind such a radical "change of decor" in the country's ruling circles. The elections unequivocally showed that the Canadians are worried about the problem of the observance of the country's true national interests and the need to strengthen its economic and foreign policy autonomy and develop equal, mutually advantageous relations with all countries regardless of their social system. Only time will tell whether the new Canadian Government will take these wishes into account.

Gerasimov's Views on Elections

LD102159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] News from Canada. There, on Tuesday, parliamentary elections were held and brought great changes. The Progressive Conservative Party came to power, which in the past 21 years has ruled for only 9 months. It is considered that the electors wanted a change because the Liberal Party in power just could not cope with three problems: the massive unemployment, every 9th Canadian is now unemployed; the big budget deficit, 2 or 3 billion dollars; and the low rates of economic growth, less than 3 percent a year.

Brian Mulroney, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, promises that he will force Canada to roll up its sleeves, but for the time being he is planning to increase military expenditure by 6 percent. The Progressive Conservative Party represents big capital and adheres to the concept of continentalism by strengthening links with its southern neighbor. When they were in opposition, the Conservatives criticized the then premier, Pierre Trudeau, for his alleged softness towards our country. At the same time, observers note that it is not right to call Mulroney a Canadian Reagan, as is sometimes done, since he is a fairly independent politician.

U.S.-PRC NUCLEAR PACT HARMS ASIA'S SECURITY

LD102008 Moscow World Service in English 1413 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Commentary by Boris Petrov from the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] The Chinese press has returned to the subject of ratifying the American-Chinese agreement on nuclear cooperation. It has reproached Washington for not carrying out the agreement because of complications with the approval of the agreement in Congress. The Chinese official press seems to have forgotten that the complications stem from the stubborn resistance of Beijing to guarantee that it will not give American nuclear technology to third countries, primarily Pakistan.

The American side is also inconsistent. Washington must know that China is giving military nuclear technology to third countries; nevertheless, President Reagan initialled the American-Chinese agreement on nuclear cooperation during his visit to Beijing. After 30 April, when the agreement was announced, new facts had become known to the public. According to the TIMES OF INDIA back on 1 March 1983, the U.S. Congress was informed about China's secret assistance to Pakistan in the development of nuclear weapons. A few days ago, THE WASHINGTON TIMES quoted a confidential report of the American intelligence service. The authors of the report say that China has supplied Pakistan with facts about its programs of nuclear armaments and helped to develop a centrifuge for enriching uranium. They point to this but still express dissatisfaction with the reluctance of the American Administration to ratify the agreement with China. THE WASHINGTON TIMES feels that the alarming reports are an insignificant fact compared with the Chinese orders worth thousands of millions of dollars to American monopolies.

Seeing this unprincipled game, the public in Asia cannot conceal its alarm, because the maneuvering around the Sino-American agreement has a double purpose: to guarantee profits to U.S. monopolies and remove serious obstacles to Chinese supplies of nuclear technology in Pakistan.

The implementation of such plans is the more dangerous because Islamabad pursues an openly unfriendly policy to neighboring countries. Pakistan's nuclear program providing for the development of its own nuclear weapons is evidently regarded in Islamabad as a backing to its unfriendly policy.

And this clearly suits Beijing. THE WASHINGTON TIMES has quoted American intelligence sources as saying that the Pakistani defense minister attended secret nuclear arms tests on Chinese territory. However, Islamabad is trying to create the impression that Abdul Qadir Khan is the main father of the Islamic bomb. He stole the secret technology of the Urenco Company and was convicted for military and technological spying by a Dutch court. But it became clear that the Islamic bomb also has other fathers.

The Indian weekly LINK has stressed that Pakistan would have been unable to reach the nuclear threshold so quickly without a direct and indirect assistance of China. In this connection, the weekly quotes some facts given in a 16-page document submitted to the American Senate by Senator Alan Cranston. The document fills up the missing third side in the nuclear triangle of Washington, Beijing, and Islamabad. Without thousands of millions of dollars of aid from the United States, Islamabad, with its huge foreign debts, would have been unable to finance its nuclear program. It is also an open secret that Pakistani nuclear physicists have been trained in the United States. And one more thing. Pakistani generals are getting nuclear vehicles, F-16 fighter-bombers, also from the United States.

This is how two seemingly separate issues are linked together. Arms sales within the framework of a military deal worth $3.2 billion actually encouraged the nuclear ambitions of Islamabad. The initialling of the American-Chinese agreement on nuclear cooperation was also an encouragement because, by the time of the initialling, Americans knew very well that Chinese experts had given Pakistani nuclear physicists the blueprints of a launching unit that would guarantee the efficiency of the Islamic bomb without testing it. It means that with Beijing's assistance Pakistani generals will get hold of nuclear weapons.

Under these circumstances, Washington would want to shirk responsibility for the proliferation of military nuclear technology. The United States would also want to stop the criticism on the part of India and several other Asian nations caused by such unprincipled deals. In this connection, the American press says that the postponement of the approval of the American-Chinese agreement is caused by election considerations of Reagan's party. Its leaders fear that the approval of the agreement would undermine Reagan's chances in presidential elections. But everything is predetermined.

One thing is clear, however. Any parallel actions of the United States and China in this sphere will be incompatible with the interests of security of Asian nations and the normalization of the general situation in that part of the world.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES MARKING DPRK FOUNDING

USSR Leadership Greets Kim Il-song

PM101433 Moscow PRAVDA 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

To Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a national holiday of the Korean people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics extend wholehearted congratulations and best wishes to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, and the Administration Council of the DPRK and the entire Korean people.

The proclamation of the DPRK, the first democratic state in the history of your country, on September 9, 1948, was a great achievement attained by the Korean people in their arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle.

The solid foundation of the people's government laid under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea enabled the DPRK to liquidate the consequences of the Japanese colonial rule, defend independence in the struggle against the imperialist aggression, and confidently advance on the road of building socialism.

Following the founding of the people's government, the working people of the Republic have registered enormous achievements in developing industry, agriculture, science, and culture. The Korean people are actively striving today to fulfill the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the tasks of the Second 7-Year National Economic Plan. The Soviet people sincerely rejoice over the successes of the fraternal Korean people.

The top-level Soviet-Korean talks held in Moscow in May 1984 greatly contributed to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and states based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The talks demonstrated the two sides' desire to strengthen unity in favor of the struggle against the adventurous policy of U.S.-led imperialism and for peace and security in Asia and the world.

On the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we wish you and all the working people of the DPRK new successes in building socialism and in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Society Head on Anniversary

SK110348 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The Soviet people, together with their Korean friends, are preparing to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Now, here in our studio is Comrade (Lebedev), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society.

Since the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society was founded, Comrade (Lebedev) has served as a leader of this mass Soviet organization. Now, Comrade (Lebedev) will speak to you:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends: With the approach of the meaningful day, the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, I extend my heartfelt greetings to you, first of all, in my own name and in the name of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society. I wish you good health and great success. I extend my wishes with special pleasure because a new people's sovereignty was established in your country and democratic reforms of various kinds were realized in my very presence. At the invitation of the DPRK leadership, I participated in the first Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] session as a guest. The historic decision to found the DPRK was adopted at that session.

Comrade (Chong Un-yong), 82, a peasant, who was the most experienced deputy, was bestowed the honor of opening the session. In the opening address, he expressed warm gratitude to the Soviet Army and people who had liberated the Korean people and who were giving their (?full) support to the struggle for the reunification and independence of the country.

The first session of the SPA approved the Constitution of the DPRK and [words indistinct]. I well remember seeing the deputies accept this decision with very thundering and unceasing applause and with loud shouts and cheers.

The Soviet-Korean friendship is being consolidated every year. Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has noted that we can say with deep satisfaction that Soviet-Korean relations are successfully developing in major fields of socialist construction, that economic relations are growing, and that contact in the cultural, scientific, and educational sectors is also expanding.

I am pleased to point out that the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society is contributing to developing and consolidating our friendship. Since its founding, our society has become a mass organization of Soviet social circles. If all (?24) enterprises and (?administrative) agencies had joined the society as primary-level organizations in the early days when the society was founded, nearly 400 industrial and agricultural enterprises, and scientific, cultural, and educational agencies would now be under this society.

The society's chapters have been organized and are also carrying out successful activities in various oblasts and krays of the (?RSFSR), the Ukrainian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, and the Turkmen SSR. The Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and its chapters, and primary-level organizations hold several hundred various functions every year. They are report meetings, mass rallies, friendship soirees, film shows, lecture meetings, round-table talks, and photo and book shows. The Soviet-Korea Friendship Society is making many efforts to widely introduce to our country's social circles the Korean people's life, history, culture, and the successes which they are achieving in the various sectors of socialist construction, and their struggle for the country's (?national) reunification.

The Soviet-Korea Friendship Society organizes report meetings, Soviet-Korean soirees, and meetings with Soviet technicians who have worked in People's Korea in connection with the DPRK's national day, meaningful events in the history of the Korean people's national liberation movement, and with special commemorative days in the history of Soviet-Korean relations.

Among its activities, the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society pays great attention to the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of outside forces from South Korea and the country's peaceful reunification based on a democratic basis, the month which is observed every year in our country.

Dear Korean friends: On this meaningful day, the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, I once again congratulate you. Our friendship will be immortal.

Group Greets DPRK Counterpart

SK100506 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the Standing Committee of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Yong-chare, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association.

The message reads in part as follows: Marking the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we wish all members and activists of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association and all fraternal Korean people new successes in their just struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Korean Workers' Party Congress, for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, and for the achievement of the country's peaceful reunification under democratic principles.

Film Week Marks Founding

SK110839 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] According to a USSR-DPRK plan for cultural exchanges, the Korean film week will start on 6 September in two Soviet cities -- Moscow and Krasnodar -- to mark the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Soviet viewers will see some films that Korean filmmakers have recently produced, including "New Star," "(?Happiness After Hardship)," "The Story of Chunhyang," and "[name indistinct]."

A delegation led by Comrade (?Chang Chun-sop), director of the 8 February Art Film Studio, has arrived to participate in the functions related to the Korean film week.

The opening ceremony of the Korean film week will be held today in [name indistinct] Hall in Moscow.

TV DOCUMENTARY ON KIM IL-SONG USSR VISIT IN MAY

LD101514 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television in Russian at 0635 GMT on 8 September carries a 22-minute documentary film on the visit to the USSR by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK delegation in May 1984, entitled "USSR-DPRK: On a Course of Friendship and Cooperation." The narration throughout the film stresses the good relations between the two countries and their successful cooperation.

The film opens showing Kim Il-song and the DPRK delegation arriving in Zabaykalsk by train, being welcomed by local officials, and the flag-waving populace.

Aerial views of Moscow are followed by a clip showing Kim Il-song arriving at Moscow's Yaroslavskiy Station, where Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, and Kuznetsov welcome him. Accompanied by Tikhonov, Kim Il-song inspects the honor guard. Soldiers parade past before cortege sets off for the Kremlin. Kim Il-song is met by Chernenko in the square outside the Great Kremlin Palace. This scene is followed by a clip of the talks between Kim Il-song and Chernenko, showing them at the conference table.

The Korean delegation is then seen laying wreaths at Lenin's Tomb, and at war memorials in Moscow and Minsk. There are also shots of Kim Il-song visiting the Minsk Tractor Works and attending a meeting at the Moscow Automatic Lines Works, with brief video of Grishin and DPRK Premier Kang Song-san addressing the meeting.

Official meetings in a Kremlin conference room are also shown, as well as a meeting between Tikhonov and Kang Song-san, Gromyko and DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

Chernenko is shown receiving Kim Il-song prior to an official dinner.

In another clip of Soviet-Korean talks in the Kremlin, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, and Gorbachev shake hands with members of Korean delegation in a conference room, and are seen seated at a conference table with them. These same Soviet leaders are shown saying goodbye to the DPRK delegation outside the Kremlin. Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, and Kuznetsov are shown kissing Kim Il-song goodbye at the railway station.

U.S. OBSTRUCTING PEACEFUL KOREAN REUNIFICATION

LD090324 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpts] September 9th marks 36 years since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established. The following commentary was written by Vladimir Korolev.

The peaceful constructive efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are being made in the hard conditions of Korea's division. Experience has proved beyond doubt that the number one obstacle on the road to the country's peaceful reunification has been and remains the United States military presence in the Korean peninsula. The United States is actually occupying the southern part of the peninsula. What is the American occupation today? It's more than 40,000 American personnel, dozens of military bases, and about 1,000 nuclear charges and missile launchers, and the Pentagon is planning to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea to be targeted on Asian nations. In a word, Washington has everything in South Korea for waging a nuclear war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other nations in the region to submit them to American domination. That war may start at any moment. Remember, the United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has called South Korea an ally that has an enormous significance to the United States.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes constructive initiatives for a peaceful reunification of Korea on a genuinely democratic basis without external interference. The Soviet Union considers those initiatives very important and fully supports them, which was reaffirmed during the recent visit to Moscow of the leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song.

The Korean people's wish to live and work in a united, independent, democratic state, and its just struggle for this goal, are supported by other socialist countries. The socialist countries' unity of actions is especially important and topical now, because the world situation, including the situation in the Far East, is being aggravated by the United States leadership.

BIRYUKOV VIEWS ROK PRESIDENT'S JAPAN VISIT

OW101315 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Askold Biryukov commentary]

[Text] Today, 6 September, South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan begins his visit to Japan. In this connection, Soviet journalist Askold Biryukov writes as follows:

Both the Japanese Government and Seoul authorities have frequently issued statements emphasizing the importance of this event. Such words as historic and epoch-making have been used to characterize the visit. When interviewed by Japanese reporters, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that Japan and South Korea would enter a mature partnership as a result of President Chon Tu-hwan's visit. Public opinion in the two countries, Japan and ROK [Nikkan Ryokoku], however, is at variance with the enthusiasm being shown by the leaderships over this event.

In Seoul, thousands of students took to the streets a week before President Chon's departure for Japan. Their activities in protest of the visit have continued since without letup. Finally, on 4 September, they began a hunger strike. According to a KYODO report, the protesting students view the visit as reflecting the Seoul ruling circles' antipopular policy of selling the country and endeavoring for a U.S.-Japan-ROK military alliance. Demonstrators have thrown handbills into the Japanese Embassy in Seoul recalling the 1910 Japan-Korea annexation.

Movements opposing Chon Tu-hwan's visit are expanding in Japan as well. Participants are demanding the cancellation of the South Korean dictator's visit and are strongly opposing the Japanese Government's policy of cooperating with the antipopular South Korean regime. Seven thousand people held a protest demonstration in Tokyo and massive protest marches have also taken place in other cities. Korean residents in Japan have launched a hunger strike, receiving the support of Japanese students.

Chairman Kurokawa of Sohyo, Japan's biggest labor organization, expressed the view that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan will strengthen the U.S.-Japan-ROK military alliance and cause a crisis on the Korean peninsula. The struggle Committee against the Chon Tu-hwan visit, formed in Japan, expressed a similar view, stressing that the Seoul dictator's visit to Tokyo threatens the peace in the region, and that this danger will accelerate the effort to put together a Japan-ROK military alliance.

Facts indicate that the public's apprehensions over the visit of the South Korean president, a U.S. puppet, are well-grounded. The importance of cooperation between the two countries on security issues was emphasized during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Seoul last year. As indicated by the Japan-ROK parliamentarians' talks, held prior to the Chon Tu-hwan visit, deliberations on stepped-up Japanese-South Korean military cooperation are continuing in Tokyo.

Military exchanges between the two countries today are already expanding in various steps. Military delegations and policy information are being regularly exchanged, military planning is making progress, and U.S.-Japanese ROK Air Force codes are being unified. As demonstrated by the U.S.-ROK military maneuver of unprecented scale called Team Spirit 84, and by the joint Japan-U.S. exercise held simultaneously, activities of U.S. Far Eastern allies are more and more frequently connected with the aggressive U.S. military forces in the region.

The junior members of an emerging tripartite military alliance are working on coordinated activities to be launched in the event of an emergency, that is, a military conflict. While carrying out provocative maneuvers, Japan and South Korea are playing, with increasing enthusiasm, the roles assigned to them by the U.S. scenario: blockading straits, defending sealanes, and repelling a hypothetical enemy. Also under study is the possibility of utilizing U.S. nuclear weapons. Incidentally, 700 nuclear weapons are already stockpiled in South Korea.

The increasing cooperation between the United States and its allies in the Far East is aimed at an extremely clear objective, as is their military buildup. The objective is to disrupt the strategic equilibrium that has been created in the Far East and to help the United States secure the military superiority and position of strength it has been striving for. It is with this in mind when Secretary of Defense Weinberger spoke, during his visit to Japan in May, of military cooperation involving the United States, Japan, South Korea, and China.

Viewed against this backdrop, it becomes clear that the Chon Tu-hwan visit is dedicated to the mission of completing the third side of the military triangle formed by the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Two sides of the triangle -- between Washington and Tokyo and between Seoul and Washington -- have already been completed and military exchanges are making steady progress.

This development represents a step forward in creating a military organization in the Pacific region of a vaster scale, similar to NATO. U.S. efforts to appease the ASEAN nations are precisely to serve this objective. As President Reagan said during his visit to China, the United States is trying to create a powerful community of nations to the east of the USSR, similar in every respect to the one that exists to the west of the USSR.

The fact that Japan is actively participating in the global U.S. plan to achieve military superiority over the socialist nations in Asia places the responsibility for the increased tension in the Pacific region on Japan. This situation will remain unabated as long as the Japanese ruling circles continue to unconditionally implement the strategic orders of their partners across the ocean.

JAPAN'S ROLE AS U.S. GENDARME IN ASIA CRITICIZED

LD101915 Moscow World Service in English 1910 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Next we have an analysis of the political course followed by Japan. Here is what our military observer (Aleksandr Guryeyev) writes on the subject:

The end of August and the beginning of September witnessed two anniversaries that inevitably bring to mind some of the present actions of Japan's ruling circles. For one thing, it was 45 years since the events at Haliyn-Gol on the Khalkha River, which were an attempt by the Japanese militarists to seize Mongolia and to turn that territory into a military springboard for attacking the Soviet Union. Soon afterwards, there began the Second World War, the blame for which rests not only with Hitler's fascist regime but also to a considerable extent with Japanese militarism. In both cases Japanese imperialism suffered crushing defeats, but all the signs indicate Tokyo failed to draw the proper lessons from this. Writing in the JAPAN QUARTERLY Masashi Ishaibashi, the chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, recently pointed out how similar the country's present political course was to that followed by Tokyo at the end of the thirties. Japan, he said, was no longer living in a post-war era. It had, in a certain sense, returned to where it had been before the outbreak of the war. At that time, Japanese imperialism was threatening the entire Asian and Pacific region and Japan had concluded a pact with Hitler Germany.

Today, Tokyo is acting as one of the most loyal swordbearers of Washington, which has proclaimed a crusade against socialism and actually against all countries whose policies do not suit the United States.

Washington, in fact, makes no secret of its intention of using Japan as the cornerstone of its policy in Asia. The Pentagon, America's military establishment, regards the Japanese Self-Defense Forces as its main reserve in the Asian and Pacific region and those forces are already in effect a modern army capable of operating far away from Japanese shores. Accordingly, America's ruling circles are sparing no efforts to enable that army to take over some of the functions at present discharged by the United States Armed Forces. Official Tokyo willingly accepts this role.

In their strategic planning both the Pentagon and the Japanese Defense Agency assume that the Armed Forces of the two countries will coordinate their activities in the nuclear conflict that Washington intends to start in Asia as well as in Europe.

But what do the Japanese leaders count on in exposing their country and other nations to so big a risk. The answer is obvious. In exchange, Washington is entrusting to Tokyo the functions of a gendarme in Asia and supporting the expansionist ambitions of the Japanese ruling circles, among whom revanchists are rearing their ugly heads and clamouring for a revision of the results of the Second World War. Japan's war preparations show that it intends to back up these ambitions with force. Preparations for waging another war are in fact the principal aim of the program of building up the Japanese Armed Forces.

By 1990, Japan intends to increase the number of its military aircraft to 430, having moreover developed its own multipurpose fighter and attack plane. The ground forces are to be armed with modern missiles and (TKX) tanks specially intended for military operations in Asia.

A high priority is being attached to preparations for waging war on the sealanes. By 1990 Japan is to have a powerful navy consisting of missile-armed destroyers and submarines. Highly indicative too, are the plans for building up a landing force. One cannot avoid the urge to ask where is it proposed to use Japanese landing parties?

Understandably, the countries that went through the horrors of Japanese occupation in the past war are watching these Japanese war preparations with great apprehension. Too much in the political declarations and practical actions of the present Japanese leaders brings to mind Tokyo's policies of more than 40 years ago. There are the same hegemonistic ambitions with respect to Asian nations; there is the same brandishing of arms. One cannot say those years have been forgotten in Tokyo. The Japanese military have forgotten nothing but nor do they appear to have learned anything and that, in the present complex international situation, is fraught with very grave consequences.

BAKHTAR VIEWS PAKISTANI ROLE IN HOSTILITIES

LD101314 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 10 TASS -- More than six years have passed since the Afghan people has confidently embarked on the road of building a new society, it is said in a BAKHTAR commentary published here. And all this time the counter-revolution, imperialism, and reaction are not giving up attempts to strangle democratic Afghanistan. The military and financial assistance given to the counter-revolution by the United States, Pakistan, China, and a number of other regimes in the region and beyond it is growing all the time.

With the knowledge and direct support of Islamabad's ruling circles the territory of Pakistan has been turned into a springboard for armed interference into the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, into the main base for the training and arming of counter-revolutionary bands. According to data of a research group of Peshawar University, the number of counter-revolutionary organisations entrenched on Pakistani territory approaches 85. It is well known that with the blessing of the authorities in Islamabad, Peshawar has become the main headquarters of the ringleaders of the revolution. It is exactly because the Pakistani authorities have undertaken in practice the role of coordinator of the undeclared war conducted against the DRA by international imperialism and reaction that the Ziaul Haq administration gets from the United States, China, and other countries billion-dollar sums. The lion's share of this money goes on military spending and on strengthening the Army transcending far beyond that country's defence requirements.

All this, BAKHTAR stresses, is dictated by Washington's desire to turn Pakistan into a regional policeman, into an instrument of its aggressive policy in South and Southwest Asia.

But the enemies of the April Revolution should know, the agency notes in conclusion, that they will not succeed in reversing the wheel of history and overcoming a people which has taken its destiny into its own hands. Imperialism and reaction will not force to their knees the working people of democratic Afghanistan who have the support and solidarity of all progressive forces in the world.

MISSIONARY GROUPS TIED TO INDIAN SEPARATISTS, CIA

BK071251 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Boris Ivanov commentary]

[Text] According to Indian press reports, the activities of Western espionage agencies in the Chaibasa area of Bihar State have recently increased. Agents of these organizations contact separatist leaders through various missions. Indian newspapers time and again focus attention on these missions' so-called activities for good reason. LINK magazine writes that CIA agents under the cover of missionary organizations are most (?active). It is not a question of religious faith or sentiments, but rather the purposes for which the enemies of India are using these missions.

It may be recalled that a large espionage center with a number of training camps was set up in the Assam jungles in 1943. American and British agents established this center with the help of missionaries under the pretext of a danger of intervention by Japanese armed forces. However, subsequent events proved the pretext to be a deception. The espionage center started operations resulting in the expansion of Naga and Mizao separatist activities in the mid-1960's.

Nagas and Mizos were greatly influenced by the Christian missionaries. Subsequently, keeping the slogans of these separatists in mind, the so-called Brahamputra Plan was hatched in the United States which aimed to separate India's strategically important northeast region.

While discussing the missionaries' activities in the Chaibasa region, Indian newspapers have recalled the plans to establish a so-called Kolhanistan state in that region. The missionary organizations, at the CIA's behest, are creating separatist ambitions among people in several regions of India. The Baptist mission organizers' newsletter says that the most effective method of spreading the religious message to people in these regions is to combine (?religious zeal) with their ambitions to free themselves from Indian rule.

The missionaries in India's northeast and other regions have often been caught red handed while indulging in such acts. In 1980, a certain Dr (Barut), who was actively working with the separatists, was expelled from Manipur State. Some time later, [word indistinct] had to give clarification to the Indian authorities in connection with similar activities. Dr (Barut), who called himself a missionary, made a hospital in Tripura State a base for extremists.

These days the missionaries activities are not limited to the northeast region of India. According to newspaper reports 49 missions are working in West Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. They have brought schools and social institutions under their influence. Reports from Chaibasa say the scale of activities of these missions is growing. They are definitely linked with recent incidents in Punjab where the enemies of India have tried to exploit religious sentiments among the Sikhs. Taking advantage of the situation in Punjab, the enemies of India have tried to fulfill their objectives against the interests of India's entire population. In response to a Sikh lawyer's letter, Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi wrote that the nation's unity is most valuable and the Punjab incidents should not adversely effect it.

But Western nations' espionage agencies and the missionaries working on their instructions are increasing their (?activities) in support of their political aims which include manipulating religious sentiments, and inciting communal hatred among different sections of people and clashes between India's various communities that comprise many nationalities. These aims were clearly defined in the so-called Kirkpatrick Plan prepared after years of research work by the missions in India. The U.S. leaders want to Balkanize India by first weakening its political unity. According to Indian newspaper reports, they especially hope to weaken Mrs Indira Gandhi's position in the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

The foreign support received by the Punjab separatists, the expansion of activities by missionaries in Bihar State and the manipulation of the situation among Indian Muslims are definitely interlinked. Once in a while, U.S. diplomats ostensibly assure that the United States respects India's national interests, but this does not change U.S. policy goals regarding India. The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD writes in this connection: The fact that India is becoming such a force in this subcontinent that it is impossible to remain indifferent to it has always annoyed the United States. This fact diminishes United States' influence, something it does not like. We can only add to this that the United States does not like India's active policy on urgent international issues and its work as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

KAMPUCHEA'S CHAN SI PRAISES USSR SUPPORT

PM082029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reliable Friends"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Aug -- Fraternal solidarity with the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist countries is the cornerstone of the PRK's policy and guarantee of the successful building of a new life on Kampuchean soil, Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, said here.

Highly assessing the results of his visits to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Hungary, the Kampuchean Government head noted that the exchange of opinions with the fraternal countries' leaders confirmed complete unanimity on the main problems of the present-day international situation. During the visits and talks important accords were reached on the development of bilateral political, economic, and cultural relations between the PRK and these states, all important steps on the path of further strengthening cooperation between People's Kampuchea and the socialist community countries.

Chan Si expressed profound gratitude to the socialist states for supporting the just cause of the Kampuchean revolution. He stressed that the fraternal socialist countries have concretely demonstrated that they are reliable friends, ever ready to help, and the Kampuchean people know this from their own experience.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN FLOOD

BK080831 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] In a condolence message to Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, the Soviet Council of Ministers says that the Soviet people express sorrow for the fraternal Kampuchean people who are affected by floods in a number of provinces. The floods have caused many victims and heavy property losses.

FADEYEV REPORTS ON IMPROVING KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

PM070929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Fadeyev report: "Despite Provocations"]

[Text] Phnom Penh -- We arrived in Battambang Province just after PRK regions bordering on Thailand had been subjected to Thai artillery fire. (Son Bunt), secretary of the People's Revolutionary Committee, said that scarcely a day passes without Khmer remnants entrenched in bases in the neighboring country infringing on the sovereign Republic's territorial inviolability.

"We firmly defend the motherland's sacred borders and strike grave blows against various reactionary Khmer groupings that perpetrate armed sorties against the Kampuchean people. Alongside our Armed Forces, the province's working people firmly rebuff the enemy..."

As representatives of the military command reported, a number of successful combing operations in the jungle are still being conducted on the Thai border. Routes through which reactionaries were penetrating PRK territory have been closed. In Battambang Province two so-called Pol Pot divisions (each numbering between 300 and 1,000 fighters) were destroyed some time ago. Hundreds of Pol Pot supporters have been captured and weapons and military equipment seized. The bloodstained traitors of the people appear before revolutionary tribunals.

As before, there can be no forgiveness for the butchers, but the people's power is humane toward all who have recognized their errors and want to engage in honest work.

The Pol Pot clique's nearly 4 years of rule will remain the darkest period in the nation's history. It will never be erased from the Kampucheans' memories. It is no accident that it has been decided to institute a merorial day for the Republic's genocide victims. Monuments are being erected on the sites where the totally innocent population was executed (and new mass burial sites are still being found today, more than 5 years after the mercenary clique was driven out).

Memories of the past...but vigilance cannot be relaxed for a single hour even today. A recent session of the PRK National Assembly noted that in conditions in which American imperialists and other reactionary forces are stepping up the undeclared war against Kampuchea, a priority problem is the strengthening of the PRK's defense capability. By maintaining a seat of tension along the entire Kampuchean-Thai border, the enemies are trying to hamper the progress of the Republic's revolutionary transformations. The victories achieved by the Kampuchean Army are convincing new evidence of the growing combat might of the PRK's Armed Forces.

The word "victory" is often heard today in connection with the processes taking place in various spheres of PRK life. The citizens of the new Kampuchea face the task of defending revolutionary gains while creating a developed economy as quickly as possible.

Of course, the difficulties are far from over, and the people's Revolutionary Party makes no secret of that. Although life has returned to normal, the legacy of the past will take a long time to overcome. Thus, the party points to the particular importance of the accelerated development of industrial production with a view to eliminating disproportions in the national economy.

Signs of economic rebirth can be seen everywhere. The People's Kampuchea, relying on the help and support of the socialist community states and the world's progressive forces, is also increasingly strengthening its foreign policy positions.

"Despite the fact that the PRK is the target of continuing provocations from American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, which are financing all types of reactionary Khmer emigree remnants, the situation in the country is irreversible," Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and PRK foreign minister, says. "Frightened by the progressive transformations in Indochina, they do all they can to exacerbate the situation in Southeast Asia. Moreover, having turned Thailand into an obedient tool in their hands, the forces of international reaction are resorting to open aggression against the fraternal countries of Indochina..."

The guarantee of PRK victories is the strengthening of solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. The inviolability of the principles of proletarian internationalism in Kampuchea's relations was reaffirmed during the recent trip by Chan Si, head of the PRK Government, to the USSR and a number of other socialist countries. The young Republic's true friends support its realistic, constructive proposals, forwarded together with Vietnam and Laos and aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia.

But the consistent actions of the PRK, SRV, and Laos have not yet found a response among the ASEAN states. At the recent Djakarta conference of ASEAN foreign ministers, another resolution was adopted on the so-called "Kampuchean question," once again misrepresenting the policy of the three fraternal Indochinese countries.

As before, unjustified demands were made for the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK, while the threat of aggression against that country persists. There is also silence surrounding the new display of goodwill on the part of the PRK and SRV; namely, the third withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. In addition, the proposals put forward by the Indochinese states at the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in Vientiane in July are falisifed.

It is quite obvious a NHAN DAN commentary, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, notes, that in continuing to follow in the wake of Washington's and Beijing's dangerous course, the ASEAN countries are going against the interests of the Southeast Asian peoples. If they truly seek a solution to the region's problems through talks, as the Djakarta conference statement says, they must give a positive reply to the proposals recently made by the Indochinese states.

Instead of that (and I witnessed this during my tour of Kampuchean border regions) the enemies are trying in every way to whip up the hotbed of tension and are engaging in outright incitement to brigandage). Nor have the young Republic's enemies given up their attempts to resuscitate a political corpse -- the so-called "coalition government." In Battambang Province alone, in one week in August, Thai military aircraft repeatedly violated PRK airspace, penetrating deep into the province. Its border regions, like those in the Provinces of Pouthisat, Preah Vihear, and Siemreab, have repeatedly been subjected to artillery fire from the Thai side. Under cover of fire, armed gangs of Pol Pot supporters and other reactionary formations have tried to penetrate PRK territory.

These provocations are links in a single chain of intrigues against the fraternal states as they gather strength. But it is also clear that all the enemy-inspired intrigues are inevitably doomed to failure...

I would like to end this report the way it began, by talking about my visit to the Republic's granary, Battambang. No, daily life in the PRK border regions is not easy, and I saw that for myself when I visited servicemen of the People's Revolutionary Army who guard the country's western borders and peasants belonging to the newly created comradeships, and when I talked with workers at the diesel electric power station under construction and with factory workers. But I also saw the people's indestructible confidence in the correctness of the chosen path and their firm resolve to defend their revolutionary gains.

"Yes, the difficulties are still considerable," Weaver (Limchan Ret) said. "At our jute factory, after the liberation of Battambang only 90 of the 750 cadre workers were alive. But like all our long-suffering people, we spare no effort for the motherland's rebirth. And we are not afraid of any enemies -- old or new. We survived the terrible times, we will stand firm and win today. That is not just my opinion. It is the opinion of all my Republic's citizens.

MOSCOW PARTY, CITY HEADS GREET HANOI COUNTERPARTS

PM071612 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of Hanoi City Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], and Comrade Tran Vy, deputy secretary of Hanoi CPV City Committee and chairman of Hanoi People's Council, the following telegram on the occasion of SRV national day:

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom, we send you and the Communists and all working people of the SRV capital cordial congratulations on SRV national day.

Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are sincerely happy at the achievements of the Vietnamese working people, who are successfully working under the leadership of their militant vanguard -- the CPV -- to create the material and technical base of socialism and strengthen the country's defense capability.

We note with satisfaction that the capital's party organization and Hanoi's working people are greatly contributing to the resolution of the Republic's very important national economic tasks.

We are confident that our capitals' friendly ties will strengthen, actively helping to resolve urgent questions of our cities' development.

We wish you and the Communists and all inhabitants of Hanoi new achievements in fulfilling the Fifth CPV Congress decisions aimed at successfully advancing the country along the path of socialist building and achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

DOMOGATSKIKH MARKS SRV NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM071446 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 September in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,800-word Hanoi dispatch by PRAVDA own correspondent M. Domogatskikh entitled "On the Plain Near Moc Chau" and pegged to the SRV's 2 September national holiday. The article, which concentrates on the agroindustrial development of the Moc Chau Plateau, located between Hanoi and Chon Lai, is accompanied by the following introductory passage:

"The SRV working people are celebrating the national holiday. Some 39 years ago the heroic Vietnamese people broke the colonial yoke to the accompaniment of the militant slogan 'There is nothing dearer than independence and freedom,' enunciated by the outstanding revolutionary and internationalist Ho Chi Minh. The birth of the first workers and peasant state in Southeast Asia as a result of the victory of the 1945 August Revolution was an event of tremendous historic importance, marking the start of a new era in the country's long history. The Republic has had to face many ordeals during these years. Under the leadership of their militant vanguard -- the Communist Party of Vietnam -- the people defeated the imperialist aggressors and their myrmidons and achieved the total liberation and reunification of their motherland. Now the SRV, with fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is tackling the equally complex and large-scale tasks of peaceful construction and creation of a new society."

SRV PAPER ON PRC'S 'CARTOGRAPHIC AGGRESSION'

LD092321 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi September 8 TASS -- The NHAN DAN newspaper, commenting on the publication in China of a geographical atlas entitled "China's Historical Lands", observes that the atlas shows as "China's historical territories" many parts of India, Nepal, Bhutan, all of Mongolia, many regions of the Soviet Union, Burma, and Vietnam. Moreover, a foreward to the atlas says that people living on those territories should be regarded as ethnic Chinese. The publication of the atlas is not the first of its kind. China's policy of "cartographic aggression" has been well known for long.

In principle, there is nothing worth mentioning in the compiling of historical-geographic maps of this kind, which show where peoples lived centuries, or even millennia, ago.

But in respect to China, a commentary is necessary, for Beijing uses the publication of maps and atlases of this kind to corroborate its expansionist territorial claims to other countries and to justify its unlawful actions on seizing the territories of these countries. As to the description of the peoples living on these lands as ethnic Chinese, China is trying in this way to assume the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

LIGACHEV RECEIVES LAO YOUTH DELEGATION 7 SEP

PM101351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Ye.K. Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, received 7 September a delegation from the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth League headed by Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and acting first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth League, which was in the Soviet Union to participate in the first USSR-Laos youth friendship and solidarity meeting. A talk was held and passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SOLOVEV ON NEW ZEALAND'S LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

LD101730 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra September 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Solovev reports:

The national conference of the Labour Party ended in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand today. The conference adopted a number of resolutions testifying to profound concern that New Zealand's Labourites feel for destinies of peace, their striving to make their feasible contribution to prevention of a nuclear war. Resolutions call upon the government of the country to withdraw New Zealand from military alliances with nuclear powers, that is, with the United States and Britain, to renounce participation in military exercises with them, to disallow American combatant planes to use the base in Chirst Church. These demands of the conference are to be considered by the party's Political Council and at the general meeting of the Labour Party faction in Parliament. If these demands are approved they will become mandatory for the government.

Leader of the Labour Party, Prime Minister David Lange, noted in his speech the importance of the principled anti-nuclear stand of New Zealand's Government, broad support rendered to New Zealand by the world public. He emphasised once again that his government would not depart from its anti-nuclear policy. The head of government also paid much attention to solution of priority economic tasks, measures to deal with unemployment.

At the concluding meeting of the conference, chairman of the New Zealand Federation of Labour, James Knox, expressed on behalf of the trade unions of the country full support for the Labour government's decision to bar American warships with nuclear weapons from the country. To ensure peace on earth, to prevent a nuclear war -- this is the main task now for all the working people, he said.

The conference recommended that the government should form a special committee to prevent discrimination of women and national minorities in employment.

The delegates expressed unanimous support for the British striking miners.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE TO DEBATE NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN

LD101106 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra September 10 TASS -- The leader of Australian Democrats Senator Don Chipp today submitted to the Senate a draft bill banning the entry into Australian territorial waters of ships with nuclear arms on board or with atomic power plants.

The bill also bans the use of Australia's air space by aircraft with nuclear weapons on board.

PRAVDA'S KOSYREV ON S. PACIFIC PEACE THRUST

LD080928 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- The South Pacific region must become a nuclear-free zone -- this is the demand of a large group of states situated there, PRAVDA's commentator Dmitriy Kosyrev writes. Moreover, they are taking concrete steps in this direction. Thus, at the recent session of the South Pacific forum which includes 13 countries (it was held in Funafuti, capital of Tuvalu) it was decided to work out a final draft treaty on proclaiming that region to be a nuclear-free zone. The countries situated there would refuse to produce, stockpile, and test nuclear weapons on their territories and would ban the utilisation of the ocean for dumping radioactive waste. It is planned to submit the draft treaty for the consideration of the next session of the forum due to be held next year.

The developments at the session and the decisions it took are a very interesting phenomenon. It is worth recalling that the labour government which took over in New Zealand last summer prohibited the calls at its ports of ships with nuclear weapons on board, as well as of nuclear-powered vessels.

It is natural that the stand of the New Zealand delegation determined to a great extent the decisions taken at the session. On the other hand, the Australian delegation played the part of a brake and made more complicated the future turning of the region into a nuclear-free zone.

It should be pointed out that the southern part of the Pacific basin is a vast area of about several million square kilometres (nearly three times the area of Europe). Both the arms race launched by imperialism and the nuclear threat directly affect the population of the countries of the region. Thus, the United States and France tested their lethal weapons there. U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board sail in the Pacific Ocean, and now they are equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, including "Tomahawk" cruise missiles. These ships regularly call at the ports of Pacific countries.

The islands of Micronesia have been turned by the Pentagon into a depot of nuclear and chemical ammunition and a whole network of military bases and testing grounds has been created there.

It is not accidental that Washington was deeply dissatisfied with the results of the session. In its usual unceremonious manner, the U.S. Department of State warned the session that a nuclear-free zone should not interfere with the existing structures in the sphere of security. In other words, it should be brought to naught.

However, judging by the latest developments, even the states situated in such a far-away part of the planet as south Pacific join in the peace movement. One of their demands is to free that region from nuclear weapons, D. Kosyrev stresses.

FURTHER ON GORBACHEV, DELEGATION BULGARIAN VISIT

PRAVDA on Meeting With Zhivkov

PM101356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep -- A meeting took place today in Sofia between Comrade Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Comrade Gorbachev. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev conveyed to Comrade Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee and all the country's Communists and working people fraternal congratulations in connection with the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. He also wished new successes to the Bulgarian people in their peaceful and creative labor. On behalf of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, he cordially congratulated Todor Zhivkov on his birthday. T. Zhivkov expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations. Comrade Zhivkov highly appraised the attention accorded in the Soviet Union to the Bulgarian people's national feast day. He conveyed on his own behalf a fraternal greeting and good wishes to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet people.

Comrades Zhivkov and Gorbachev exchanged information on the activity of the two parties in solving the tasks of constructing and improving developed socialist society, examined some questions on the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations in the spirit of the decisions of the CEMA member-countries economic summit and the accords reached at the meeting between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Todor Zhivkov in Moscow this May.

During an exchange of views on international issues they noted the exacerbation of the situation in the world as well the growth of the danger of war as a result of the militaristic course of the United States and its NATO allies.

It was stressed that in these conditions what acquires particular significance is the strengthening of the unity and the cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries in order to reliably protect the achievements of our peoples and to thwart the imperialists' attempts at weakening and undermining the socialist community. The conversation took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and friendship. The same day, a meeting took place between the Soviet party and government delegation and Todor Zhivkov, members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, there was an exchange of information on the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and on the implementation by Bulgaria's Communists and working people of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Questions of deepening and developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples were touched upon and the resolve of both parties to strengthen unity of action both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the community of socialist states was stressed.

On the same day, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the liberating Soviet Army erected in the center of the Bulgarian capital. The wreath bore the inscription: "To the valiant servicemen of the heroic Soviet Army from the Soviet party and government delegation."

The Soviet guests laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin Statue in Sofia.

Tours Agricultural Complex

LD101546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, taking part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, today acquainted itself with the production achievements of the Bulgarian working people.

The delegation, along with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited the Georgi Dimitrov Agricultural Scientific Production Complex, one of the country's major enterprises where production issues are being resolved comprehensively, as are those for the marketing and storage of agricultural produce.

The complex constitutes an integrated system, including scientific research institutes, agro-industrial enterprises, preserving combines and fruit and citrus orchards. Around 400,000 tons of varied agricultural produce are produced here every year, a significant part of which is exported to the Soviet Union. The complex' workers cordially greeted the guests and a warm conversation took place with the managers of the complex.

Comrades Zhivkov, Gorbachev and the members of the Soviet delegation viewed the laboratories and paid a visit to the scientific research institute of cucurbitaceous crops, where they acquainted themselves with methods for stock raising and crop cultivation productivity. The guests also viewed samples produced by the collective of this agricultural enterprise.

The delegation's meeting with the workers at the complex took place under the sign of the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

Comparison of Departure Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 8 September First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "To the Festivities in Sofia." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 7 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, under the heading "Gorbachev, Delegation Seen Off to Bulgaria" and reveals that the delegation was also seen off by O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and V.F. Beresnev, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

In addition, Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 7 September as compared with the Moscow Domestic version published in the 7 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, supplies the following ending to the report:

The delegation was accompanied to Vnukovo Airport by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Karlov, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; and senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HONECKER AT RALLY COMMEMORATING VICTIMS OF FASCISM

LD100134 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin September 9 TASS -- A mass demonstration and a meeting of the working people marking the international day of commemoration of the victims of fascism took place in the capital of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) today. The demonstration and the meeting were attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the GDR, by other party and state leaders of the republic, and by foreign guests.

Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, in his speech at the meeting pointed out the great feat of the land of the soviets that liberated the peoples of Europe from the fascist yoke. The present U.S. Administration's policy of the arms race and global confrontation increases the danger of a new war. Washington has launched a "crusade" against communism and does everything to break the principle of parity and equal security. It is essnetial to return to the state of affairs which existed prior to the start of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This would make it possible to cancel the reply measures of the Warsaw Treaty member states which are aimed at keeping the existing military and strategic balance, Horst Sindermann stressed.

The working people of the GDR, he said, mark with pride the 35th anniversary of the formation of the first socialist state on German soil and will make every effort for the strengthening of friendship and alliance with the USSR and for the implementation of the peace programme.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES ROMANIAN CULTURAL OFFICIAL

LD080049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a Romanian delegation today led by Comrade Stefanescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, who is taking part in the Days of Romanian Culture in the Soviet Union.

During a talk, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, it was noted that the present show of achievements in art and literature of the friendly country, constitutes a new contribution to the strengthening of the multi-sided cooperation between the USSR and Romania. Prospects of the further development of Soviet-Romanian cultural links were discussed.

OLIN CONDEMNS FRG REARMAMENT, MILITARIZATION

LD102242 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner has outlined a program for the rearmament of the West German Armed Forces in the next 15 years. Commentary is by Viktor Olin:

Woerner said there were plans to equip all the branches of the West German Armed Forces with the latest types of weapons, including missiles. Another plan is to stretch the term of military service from 15 to 18 months. Allocations are to grow considerably to the establishment of new depots for arms and ammunition and to military research.

A number of preparatory measures preceded the adoption of the rearmament program. First of all, the Bonn government ensured a free hand for itself. Support came from the decision of the Western European Union to lift the remaining restrictions on the production of the latest offensive weapons in Federal Germany, including long-range missiles and strategic bombers. Bonn also signed an agreement with Washington for the implementation of an extensive program for equipping the West German Armed Forces with the latest types of weapons in the next 10 years.

To put some psychological pressure on the population, a leakage of information was arranged to show that West Germany was allegedly very weak and could not hold out more than a week against a mythical Soviet attack.

In their efforts to neutralize the internal opposition to the intensified militarization of Federal Germany, officials in Bonn have been claiming that the West German Armed Forces had to be rearmed to avoid the possibility of nuclear weapons being used at an early stage of a military conflict. In the meantime, West German military officers have been getting closer and closer to nuclear weapons. It became known recently that General Mack of Federal Germany, NATO's deputy supreme allied commander in Europe, had been put in charge of all the questions having to do with nuclear weapons within NATO. West Germany's sharp military buildup, the transfer of NATO's nuclear affairs to the control of a West German general, and the deployment of the latest American nuclear first-strike missiles in Federal Germany form a very dangerous combination. Add to this the rise of neonazism and revenge-seekers in Federal Germany, accompanied by demands that the postwar borders and other results of WW II be reconsidered, and you will get a major threat to European peace. West Germany is violating its obligations stipulated in the Potsdam Agreement, whose purpose is to prevent any more threats from the Germans to neighboring countries and the world as a whole.

Defense Minister Woerner and other politicians in Bonn claim concern over the security of Federal Germany, but their actions serve to undermine it. Bonn is sacrificing the national interests of the West German people, of whom a vast majority do not believe the Soviet military threat story. If the truth is said, the intensified rearmament of the West German Armed Forces serves the U.S. Administration's plans to upset the European balance of strength and promotes Washington's claims to be, as the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko put it, the strongest of all to decide the fates of nations and to dictate its will to everyone in every place.

FRG REVANCHISM SLURS VICTIMS OF FASCISM

LD081626 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 8 Sep 84

["No to Revanchism!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscows September 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev writes: The international day in memory of the victims of fascism is marked throughout the world tomorrow.

Only a week ago it was the 45th anniversary of the early morning when Hitlerite soldiers broke through the roadway gates on the Polish-German border and the world was plunged by fascism into the disaster of the Second World War which claimed a toll of more than 50 million human lives.

It would seem that the tragic jubilee should have compelled Bonn, which is stating that "war should not originate from German soil ever again", to honour in this or that form the memory of the millions of victims of the Nazi tyranny and aggression.

But no, not a single spokesman of the West German Government deemed it necessary to participate in mass meetings of the democratic public that took place these days in the FRG's south where the former Nazi concentration camp Dachau is located, in the country's north, the site of the former death camp Neuengamme, or in the centre of the FRG, at Stukenbrock where more than 65,000 Soviet people, who had been driven into fascist captivity, as well as citizens of Poland, France, Yugoslavia and other countries, lie buried.

No, the Bonn authorities did not even plan such actions. But it was precisely on one of these days, September 2, that they blessed the holding in Braunschweig of a huge gathering of those who, in outrage on the memory of the victims of fascism, openly demand that fascism's crimes against mankind be buried in oblivion and that the post-war map of Europe be recarved. Moreover, on that day the FRG's Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself delivered a report at a "federal meeting" of the head association of the West German revanchist organizations -- "The federation of expellees".

Speaking from the rostrum of the revanchist gathering, the head of the West German Government stated that "there are no signs of revanchism in the FRG". He voiced his "solidarity" with the goals of the "federation of expelles" which, as is known, keeps telling about its disagreement with the results of the Second World War and which lays brazen claims upon the lands which are an integral part of the territories of neighbouring socialist countries.

By the gathering in Braunschweig "the Die Ewigen Gestrigen" ["yesterday's men"] completed a whole series of revanchist get-togethers by which they "marked" the 45th anniversary of the start of the Second World War. By the same gathering they started a new propagandist campaign in connection with next year's 40th anniversary of the liberation of the peoples of Europe from the fascist yoke. The West German revanchism -- and again with Bonn's blessing -- intends to try to slur the festive occasion of the entire progressive mankind by the slogan "1985 -- 40 years after our expulsion".

The campaign has already been started. But it is precisely today and tomorrow, when people around the world revere the memory of the victims of the fascist tyranny and aggression, the West German revanchists observe the so-called "day of the fatherland", and not in the FRG's territory but in West Berlin. Bonn Minister Heinrich Windelen intends to present "for services to the German East" badges to those who particularly distinguished themselves. The shrill sounding flutes and booming drums of the gatherings of the "Die Ewigen Gestrigen" try to drown the Buchenwald toxin.

FINNISH ARMY CHIEF CONCLUDES LENINGRAD VISIT

LD101324 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Leningrad September 10 TASS -- General Valtanen, commander-in-chief of the Defence Forces of Finland, has ended his visit to Leningrad. He had a conversation with the commanding officers of the Leningrad Military District.

The general visited the Higher Naval School and laid a wreath at the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, paying tribute to the armymen and residents of the city killed in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people (1941-1945).

Flowers were laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square.

Today General Valtanen left for home.

USSR, FINLAND CONFER ON UN ASSEMBLY AGENDA

PM071343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Finnish consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 5 September during which there was a detailed exchanged of opinions on the urgent international problems on the agenda of the upcoming 39th UN General Assembly session and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Other political questions of mutual interest were also discussed.

Participating in the consultations on the Soviet side were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and O.A. Grinevskiy, ambassador for special assignments; and on the Finnish side: M. Tuovinen, secretary of state at the Finnish Foreign Ministry, and A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

UK CABINET CHANGES CONFIRM ULSTER POLICY FUTILE

LD110620 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] London September 11 TASS -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made several changes in the lineup of her cabinet of ministers. Douglas Hurd, formerly secretary of state for home affairs, has been appointed secretary for Northern Ireland, following the resignation of James Prior. Several other changes have been made at lower level. Local observers note that this is the second cabinet reshuffle since the time of the 1983 general elections.

James Prior's resignation confirms the futility of the present conservative government's colonial policies in Ulster, aimed at resolving the urgent problems of that province with the help of military force and represessions.

UK CHURCH DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET GEORGIA

LD101739 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 10 TASS -- American missiles which, despite protests of millions of Britons were nevertheless deployed on the territory of our country, did not make us sit idle-handed. The British peace champions continue the campaign for nuclear disarmament, a TASS correspondent has been told by vice-president of the national campaign for nuclear disarmament Paul Austraheir. He leads a delegation of the British Council of Churches who are in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

During three days the guests familiarized themselves with life in Georgia. They were received by Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet of the transcaucasian republic Viktoria Siradze. The delegation met with Catholics, the Patriarch of all-Georgia Ilie the Second.

Meetings with Soviet people, including believers, with whom we prayed together in churches convince us of their sincere striving for peace, said Paul Austraheir. We familiarized themselves with new peace initiatives of the leader of the Soviet state and agree that all problems should be resolved through negotiations. Then common sense shall triumph over mistrust and misunderstanding.

SOVIET-BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS HELD

PM071347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Belgian Parliamentarians in Moscow"]

[Text] Talks were held by the USSR parliamentary group on 6 September with a delegation of the Belgian-Soviet department of the Belgian parliamentary group headed by its chairman, Senator G. Pac.

The consistent development of Soviet-Belgian relations was noted. It was emphasized that the USSR attaches great significance to interparliamentary ties, since they make a weighty contribution to deepening mutual understanding and trust among peoples. There was an exchange of information on the activities of the two countries' supreme legislative organs, and questions of further developing their ties were discussed.

Participating in the talks were A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR parliamentary group; V.M. Kozhevnikov, chairman of the Soviet-Belgian department of the USSR parliamentary group; L.P. Shurygina, member of the Soviet-Belgian department of the USSR parliamentary group; and other officials, and also N. Fontaine, Belgian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

On the same day, the guests made a trip to Zagorsk State Historical-Artistic Museum-Reserve (the Troitse-Sergiyev Monastery).

The day before the delegation members visited the L.I. Brezhnev Zvezdnyy Gorodok and the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

Delegation Visits Leningrad

LD090354 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Leningrad September 8 TASS -- The aim of our visit is to develop friendship with the USSR, Gaston Pack has told a TASS correspondent. He is heading a delegation of the Belgian-Soviet section of the parliamentary group of Belgium, who are visiting in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR.

We are convinced, the guest pointed out, that we shall be able to achieve progress in bilateral relations. Our peoples are brought together by their striving for peace.

The delegation visited the Executive Committee of the city soviet (council) where they were acquainted with the structure of the soviet and with the deputies' activities.

At the Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery the parliamentarians honoured the memory of those who had fallen in the years of the Second World War. The guests laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad against the fascist invaders. The delegation visited the Lenin memorial museum in the Smolniy and toured the Hermitage.

The delegation leaves for Moscow later today.

CUNHAL ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST RALLY

LD101733 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Lisbon September 10 TASS — TASS correspondent Vladimir Konstantinov reports:

The traditional festival of the newspaper AVANTE, published by the Portuguese Communists, which was this year dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the "Revolution of Red Carnations" in Portugal, ended with a multi-thousand rally in the Lisbon suburb of Alto da Ajuda.

Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, who addressed the rally criticized the socio-economic policy of the Portuguese Government leading to the restoration of big capital rule and the constant deterioration of the living conditions of the working people. The Communist leader urged all the Portuguese working people to make efforts for the installation of a truly democratic, constitutional government. It is necessary, he said, to be even more energetic in the struggle for our rights and freedoms so as to prevent the counter-revolutionary forces from reversing the democratic process initiated ten years ago.

Touching upon the international situation, the general secretary noted the extremly dangerous character of the "hawkish" hegemonistic policy of U.S. imperialism and the more reactionary NATO forces. He said that the adventuristic actions of imperialism militarism and reaction, in particular, the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and aggressive intrigues in the Middle East, Central America and the south of Africa, had brought the world to the brink of awesome catastrophe and put into jeopardy the very existence of mankind.

However, there is a real possibility to avoid a world nuclear conflict thanks to the existence of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to the large-scale movement for peace, national independence, social progress and socialism. The peace efforts today demand stronger cooperation and combative solidarity of all the anti-imperialist forces, Alvaro Cunhal stressed.

CHERNENKO WRITES FOREWARD TO SPEECH ANTHOLOGY

LD101333 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Lisbon September 10 TASS -- The presentation of the book of speeches and articles by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko, brought out by the Avante publishing house, became a remarkable event of the festival of the newspaper Avante in the Portuguese capital. The book contains speeches and articles in the period from December 1973 to June 1984 and such major statements of recent times as the April 5, 1984 reply to the address by leaders of the Socialist International, the April 9, 1984 and June 14, 1984 replies to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA, the speech at the reception in the Kremlin in honour of the participants in the economic conference of CMEA member countries at summit level and other programme materials.

Much attention of the Portuguese public is attracted to Konstantin Chernenko's foreword to the book addressed to Portuguese readers. It says:

It is with pleasure that I am fulfilling the request of the Avante publishing house to write a small foreword to this book.

Soviet people have always respected the Portuguese people, its glorious traditions of struggle for its freedom and independence, against reaction and fascism.

Your glorious revolution of April 1974, that put an end to the dictatorial regime, was ardently welcomed in the Soviet Union. Having unfettered the tremendous forces with which the popular masses are so richly endowed it created the possibility to carry out important social changes in the life of the people of Portugal. Today Soviet people express feelings of invariable solidarity with those who in your country are struggling for the preservation of revolutionary gains, for the vital interests of working people, for national independence.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Portugal, the conclusion of agreements on questions of economy, culture and science was one of the results of the revolution. At the time Soviet-Portuguese cooperation became one of the elements of detente. Today too we want an utmost development of equal, mutually advantageous Soviet-Portuguese ties, the expansion and strengthening of friendship between our peoples. On our part we are prepared for constructive cooperation.

It acquires special significance in the situation when mankind is in the grips of alarm for its future in connection with the threat of nuclear war. This alarm is well-founded - the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe is continuing, the geography of the deployment and transportation of United States nuclear arms is expanding, foreign territories are being increasingly used by the American militarists as bases for hostile and aggressive actions against other peoples.

But any action, as is known, causes counter-action. In reply to the militaristic, aggressive actions of the United States pursuing the aim of wrecking the existing military-strategic balance we are compelled to take our own defensive measures. The Soviet people has not forgotten how in June 1941 fascist Germany made use of its temporary superiority and perfidiously attacked the USSR. The Second World War cost Soviet people 20 million lives and we do not want to suffer again from any whatsoever aggressor.

As to our love of peace it has a realistic basis: A people which has experienced the horrors of bombing, the death of relatives and comrades, lived through the privations of long war years cannot harbour plans of unleashing a world conflict. In the USSR there are no classes or social strata that would be interested in wars, in making profits on the arms race.

I can say with full responsibility for my words that the Soviet Union was, is and will be a champion of solving all complex international problems by way of talks. As different from those for whom talks are only a diverting manoeuvre, an object for manipulating public opinion, we stand for businesslike, honest talks which would lead to a termination of the arms race, to a reduction of nuclear arsenals up to and including the total destruction of these weapons.

The Soviet people values peace also because it makes it possible to implement the plans we have of further developing our wonderful country.

We are proud of the results of society's transformation on the roads of socialism. We do not have exploitation of man by man, we do not have either social or national oppression. For more than 50 years already there is no unemployment in the USSR. The population is provided with free medical services, illiteracy has been stamped out. The Soviet Union is a land of genuine power of the people in which the working people administer the socialist state and the work collective is the basic cell of society.

In short, no capitalist country can boast what Soviet people have achieved. At the same time we are far from self-complacency: Much is yet to be done, perfected and improved. Our party, government, public organisations, the Soviet people are working hard on this.

Our successes and difficulties, the main problems of our foreign and home policy - you will read about this in the book that is being offered you.

In the world of today it is very important to know and understand each other well. That is why I would like to hope that on the following pages you will find answers to many of your questions concerning my country which, as a result, will become closer and more understandable to you.

I wish you wellbeing, peace and happiness, Portuguese readers.

GREEK FRIGATE ARRIVES IN ODESSA ON VISIT

LD101154 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Odessa September 10 TASS -- The guided missile frigate Limnos under the flag of deputy chief of the main naval staff of Greece, chief of staff of the combat fleet Rear Admiral Nikolaos Feofanidis-Nikodimou, arrived today in the Black Sea port of Odessa on an official friendly visit. A welcoming ceremony was held in the port decorated with the state flags of the USSR and Greece.

Rear Admiral Nikolaos Feofanidis-Nikodimou paid a visit to the chairman of the Odessa City Soviet Valentin Simonenko, the Commander of the Odessa Garrison Major General Viktor Yeryomin and the Chief of Staff of the Black Sea Fleet Vice Admiral Nikolay Klitniy.

The guests will have meetings with Soviet seamen, workers, young people and go sightseeing in Odessa.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

PM101530 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Jordanian Official Source Confirms that King Husayn Will Visit Moscow Next Month"]

[Excerpt] London -- A responsible Jordanian source has confirmed that King Husayn of Jordan will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union early next month. The Jordanian source has told ASH-SHARAQ AL-AWSAT that the Jordanian monarch will hold comprehensive talks with the Soviet leaders on the situation in the Middle East following the Soviet Union's call for an international conference attended by all parties concerned to settle the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question. Jordan, the source said, was among the first states to welcome the Soviet initiative.

The source added that economic and military relations will figure prominently in King Husayn's talks in Moscow. Jordan had frequently declared that it could arm its forces from various sources. These declarations came after [the U.S.] Congress rejected the deal to supply advanced Stinger missiles to Jordan.

Jordan wants to conclude a deal covering advanced weapons with the Soviet Union. Agreement on such a deal was reached in principle during the recent visit of the Jordanian Armed Forces commander in chief, General Zayd Ibn Shakir to the Soviet capital at the head of a large military delegation. The deal covers a surface-to-air missile network and advanced radar equipment.

It should be recalled that Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat visited Moscow in mid-August. At the time, the visit was described as private but, according to Jordanian official sources, 'Ubaydat did meet with a number of Soviet officials during his stay in Moscow.

KALYGIN VIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH EGYPT

PM101055 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Hamid Zaydan report: "Soviet Deputy Minister for Economic Relations Tells ASH-SHA'B: We Are Ready To Respond to Egypt's Requests in the Field of Economic Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] During my visit to the Soviet Union, I learned of the presence of Egyptian delegations in Moscow for economic talks on the revival of trade between the two countries.

The question I wanted answered was: How willing is the Soviet Union to respond to Egyptian requests for substitute and replacement equipment in Egyptian factories and to meet the requirements for solving Egypt's economic problem?

I had an interview with Viktor Kalygin, Soviet deputy chief of the Economic Cooperation with Middle East Department of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. He told me: I can say that economic cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union has not stopped for 1 day whether in 'Abd an-Nasir's days or As-Sadat's, despite the fact that in 1981 we decided to withdraw the Soviet technical experts at Egypt's request.

He added: It is true that the Egyptian factories built in cooperation with the Soviet Union have been operating for a long time -- 20 years or more -- and they all need maintenance. We have not stopped our assistance in maintenance work or export of spare parts, and never will. There is a clear government decision that we give your country whatever it wants.

For example, a Soviet delegation visited Egypt in May and signed an agreement for the export of over 5 million pounds sterling worth of spare parts for the steel plant in Hulwan. A few days ago, we signed another agreement in Cairo for the export of special machinery to electrify the rural areas within the framework of the High Dam project.

He also said: As far as we are concerned, we hereby declare our willingness to cooperate and develop this cooperation. We have been cooperating and we will continue in the future. We have received an Egyptian request for expansion of the Hulwan steel complex and construction of a new plant there.

He added: I can say that the main trend in the future will be renovation and expansion in the production field. So far, we do not have any massive projects such as the High Dam or the aluminium complex, but in the future and with the return of a normal political atmosphere, major projects might emerge. We are willing to discuss any project.

I can generally say that we are satisfied and welcome cooperation with Egypt and we are willing to respond positively to everything Egypt seeks from us, especially training technical cadres, and in the technical field in general.

He added: I must point out that we do not impose Soviet technical experts on Egyptian companies, but if these companies want them, then we could meet their requests. At present, there are more than 100 Soviet technical experts in Egypt. We have requests from the Egyptians for the dispatch of a large number of experts for the maintenance of the Suez power plant which was built in 1965 and damaged during the Israeli aggression against Egypt. There are no problems and nothing prevents the development of economic relations between the two countries. We are willing to develop these relations at Egypt's request.

On the High Dam maintenance work, he said: I want to say that the High Dam has been operating normally since the Nile diversion in 1964, that is, 20 years ago. Before that, the Nile water was scarce, but the High Dam and Nasir Lake have met Egypt's irrigation water needs. This is a multipurpose project and one of the most important in Egypt's history. This is a known fact that nobody can deny. As far as the power station is concerned, we know that the turbines have been working for 16 years and we must bear in mind that the Nile water conditions are very difficult when it comes to the operation of machinery. Despite that, there has been no stoppage or interruption in the operation of any of the High Dam's power station machines. We are now ready to participate in the High Dam maintenance work.

We are happy to see that there is not one single foreign expert working on the High Dam. All the machines are under the control of Egyptian experts who are well trained and highly skilled. Many years have passed and maintenance of the equipment is necessary. If U.S. experts say that the High Dam turbines need maintenance, modification, or replacement, we would welcome modification or replacement. This is natural when equipment is old. I can say from experience that many American engineers and experts have advanced minds. They like the engineering designs and electrical equipment of the High Dam project and they acknowledge that this is the number one project in the country, but are the U.S. experts right in saying that the equipment should be changed because Soviet production standards are not high? No. We believe that only some modification and routine maintenance for some parts of the turbines are necessary, but not replacement of the entire system. Last year, maintenance and repair work was conducted on six turbines and the results so far have been positive. Complete replacement is possible but very costly.

He added: We have heard that the United States offered the Egyptian government the necessary funds for the replacement of these wheels [as published], but such suggestions are useless at this point. This is a matter for the Egyptian government to decide: To replace the wheels or just maintain them, and who should do the job? It is up to the Egyptian Government to decide.

I want to say that it is just a matter of time. These wheels are old but this does not mean that they are not good. We now have better ones and we are ready to replace them, but we have received no such request from the Egyptian Government so far.

He added: The heart of the matter is that maintenance, repairs, and replacement are possible and we are willing to do all that. We had previously submitted a draft project for the full use of the Nile water through the High Dam. This requires the construction of a cascade of dams on the Nile. The Egyptian Government has the file on such dams. If it reopens the files, we would be willing to act, but the decision rests with the Egyptian Government. Completion of the High Dam supplementary projects is possible within the framework of cooperation between us. If we receive requests, we will respond. We are ready.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-IRAQI RELATIONS CELEBRATED

Cables Exchanged

PM101414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Tass Report: "Greetings Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR and Iraqi Foreign Ministries have exchanged greetings telegrams in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq on 9 September.

The USSR Foreign Ministry's telegram says that, traveling a great path of development, Soviet-Iraqi relations have become fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation. The mutual desire to further strengthen them rests on the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1972, which well serves the fundamental long-term interests of both countries' peoples.

It expresses the confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq will continue to develop successfully for the good of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples and in the interests of peace and international security.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry's telegram noted that since the exchange of diplomatic representatives, relations between the peoples of the two friendly countries traveled a great path of development and culminated with the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1972, which Iraq sees as a firm basis for further developing these relations along the road of progress and prosperity.

Iraq, the telegram says, reflecting the high assessment of the present level of Soviet-Iraqi relations, proceeds on the basis that these relations will continue to develop fruitfully in various spheres, serving the interests of the two friendly countries and peoples and the cause of world peace and security.

Timoshkin Views Relations

LD092344 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Sep 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Iraqi diplomatic relations falls on 9 September. On this occasion, the Foreign Ministries of the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic exchanged greeting telegrams. The telegram sent by the Soviet Foreign Ministry says that the Soviet-Iraqi relations, which have developed greatly, are characterized by fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation. The telegram continues: The joint action for further consolidating the relations existing between the two sides is based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1972 and greatly serves the basic long-term interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples.

The telegram of the Foreign Ministry of the Iraqi Republic highly appreciates the present level of its relations with the Soviet Union. It underlines Iraq's confidence that the relations existing between the two sides will continue to develop fruitfully in various fields and will serve the interests of the two friendly countries and peoples and the cause of international peace and security.

One must say that Soviet-Iraqi relations at first, had a purely formal character. Furthermore, diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Iraq and the Soviet Union were broken off in the mid-fifties when the imperialists were busy setting up the Baghdad Pact, which the Kingdom of Iraq joined. This pleased the imperialists who tried to isolate the Arab national liberation movement from the support and assistance of the Soviet Union. At that time, the colonialists used to frighten the Arabs -- and they still do -- with the so-called Soviet threat. However, after the outbreak of the anti-imperialist revolution in Iraq, its various relations began to develop intensely. Based on a quarter of a century of experience with these friendly and truly equal relations, the Iraqi and other Arab peoples have been convinced of the true price of the imperialist myth concerning this Soviet threat.

With the active assistance and participation of the Soviet Union, modern national industry has been created and is developing in Iraq, especially its important branch -- the oil industry. Agriculture began modernizing and the issue of training skilled national personnel is being successfully resolved. One must also mention the cooperation of the Soviet Union with Iraq in strengthening defense capability, a matter that plays an important role in the question of defending the achievements of the Iraqi people's liberation and revolution against the aggressive attacks of imperialist and Zionist forces.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON CONDEMNED

LD101833 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut September 10 TASS -- Last night Israeli war planes massively bombed the area of Bhamdun, located south-east of Beirut. There are numerous civilian casualties, dwelling houses were wrecked.

In the south of the country invaders continue pouncing repressions on civilians of occupied areas. Having forced their way into the village of Barish they held searches and made arrests. In the Kamid al-Law settlement Israelis wrecked the school building by firing on it from mortars, in the Rashayya al-Wadi vicinities they blocked the village of Al-Birah and staged a round-up.

In protest against occupationists' outrages the population of the 'Ayn al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp near Said yesterday staged a general strike. They demanded immediate release of the prisoners, languishing in the Ansar maximum-security concentration camp and other Zionist jails.

Lebanese patriots continue their struggle against occupationists yesterday they fired from submachine guns and grenade launchers at an interventionists' patrol not far from the An-Numayriyah village (the area of Tyre), inflicting upon the Israelis losses in manpower and materiel.

Exchanges of fire between armed formations of warring groupings are meanwhile continuing in highland Lebanon and the Harub region.

The situation in the country was discussed at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central of the Lebanese Communist Party which was held in the Lebanese capital. The United States which again took Israel under protection at the U.N. Security Council, is firmly denounced in the statement which was issued. The United States, the document stresses, plays in the Middle East the role of an accomplice and supporter of Tel Aviv, which conducts an aggressive, predatory policy with regard to Arab countries.

Washington's use of the right of veto at the U.S. Security Council is an extra pointer to groundlessness and danger of illusion- that the United States can be "neutral" in such questions as Israeli occupation, expansion and terror against Arabs.

Having considered the question of illegal actions of the Israeli invaders in south Lebanon, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party noted that the situation in occupied areas becomes increasingly more precarious. Israel tears from Lebanon sections of its territory, plunders water wealth, isolates the south of the country from the outer world, heightens repressions against civilians. In the statement there is the call to step up the struggle against the Israeli military.

During the discussion of the situation in Beirut it was noted that Israel and its agents are making attempts to provoke with the help of subversive-terroristic acts internecine clashes in the city, to sow among the Lebanese religious strife and mistrust. In this connection the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party stressed the need of preserving vigilance and strengthening the unity of all forces which come out for the early carrying out of democratic reforms without which it is impossible to further advance along the lines of normalisation of the situation in the country.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-JORDANIAN DAYS IN UZBEKISTAN -- Representatives from Jordan, who are visiting Uzbekistan on the occasion of the Soviet-Jordanian friendship days in Uzbek SSR, traveled to a cotton-growing kolkhoz in Syr-Darya Oblast on 4 September. The Jordianian guests acquainted themselves with the establishment and work conditions there. They also held friendly talks with the kolkhoz workers. On 3 September, Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received Bahjat At-Talhuni, head of the visiting delegation and chairman of the Jordan-USSR Friendship Society. Usmankhodzhayev briefed his guest on the development of the Uzbek SSR,which is preparing to mark its 60th anniversary. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84 GF]

WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS IN ETHIOPIA CONTINUES

Romanov's Speech

PM101145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent and TASS correspondent dispatch: "Workers Party of Ethiopia Constituent Congress: Comrade G.V. Romanov's Speech"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 Sep -- The Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) constituent congress is continuing work here in the Palace of People's Deputies. Warmly greeted by those present, the head of the CPSU delegation G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the congress yesterday. He said:

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam!

Esteemed congress delegates!

Comrades and friends!

I am happy to carry out the honorable task of conveying to you, the delegates at the WPE constituent congress, the best representatives of the country's working masses and fighters for its socialist future, fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Communists, and the entire Soviet people.

On the eve of our delegation's departure from Moscow Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, wished successful work in the interests of developing the revolution and the prosperity of the motherland to all present today who are proclaiming the creation of a party guided by the ideals of Marxism-Leninism in Ethiopia.

The program report given by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam -- the acknowledged leader of the Ethiopian people, an outstanding son of Africa, and an eminent figure in the international revolutionary movement greatly impressed us. This important political document convincingly showed that Ethiopia's happy future is indissolubly linked with the building of a socialist society. Hereby, in specific activity, one of the great Lenin's behests is again reaffirmed -- that "...it is impossible to move forward without moving toward socialism" (Vol 34, p 191).

A distinguishing feature of Comrade Mengistu's report is the combination of revolutionary aspiration for the future and sober consideration of the real situation. As a party that recognizes its lofty responsibility to the people, the WPE talks honestly and openly about difficulties and unresolved problems. It rightly stresses that much effort and time are still needed in order to extricate the country from the clutches of a backwardness inherited from the past and that only by selfless labor -- at plants, factories, coffee plantations, teff fields, and teaching establishments -- is it possible to achieve a growth in productive forces, the development of agricultural and industrial production, and an upsurge in the people's prosperity and cultural level.

Soviet people know how long and difficult your road to this congress has been. The history of the freedom-loving Ethiopian people is rich in heroic deeds. A remarkable new page was opened by the victory of the 1974 national democratic revolution, when the feudal-monarchist regime was overthrown.

In all, 10 years have passed since that time. However, in content and scale, the changes in the life of the country and its citizens during these years constitute an entire era.

The impassioned call of valiant patriots headed by Comrade Mengistu for the national rebirth of the motherland found an ardent response in the hearts of the working people. They resolutely and selflessly entered into battle against the internal and external enemies of revolutionary Ethiopia and rallied in the struggle to strengthen the people's power, for their rights, improved conditions, the immutability of the country's borders, and so that the land should belong to those who work it.

Many glorious sons and daughters of the people gave their lives defending the noble aims of the revolution. But these casualties were not in vain. The new Ethiopia survived!

The most important gain of the country's working people is the creation of the WPE. In resolving this task -- a task of truly historic significance -- a creative approach has been shown and original, nation-specific forms and methods of party building have been found.

Today, strengthening the party and subsequent implementation of its program is the most important link in consolidating the new power and developing the country along the lines of building the foundations of a socialist society. This is natural: After all, success can only be achieved by a party that does not lose its bearings, or backslide, and firmly pursues its general line. There is no doubt that under party leadership Ethiopia's movement forward along the chosen path will be even more assured and purposeful.

Comrades!

The entire history of the Soviet state after the victory of Great October and the living practice of revolutionary transformations in other socialist countries irrefutably prove that it is impossible to defend their gains from outside infringements and domestic counterrevolution and to overcome economic and cultural backwardness without the leading and directing role of a party.

From the exploitative system of the landowners and capitalists we inherited a poor, hungry, semiliterate country, a country wracked by imperialist war and later by the armed intervention of 14 states.

The enemies thought there was no force that could wrest the young Soviet Russia from its backwardness and devastation. But such a force did exist. The Communist Party created by Lenin rallied the people's masses, headed them in the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and interventionists, led them in overcoming difficulties and adversity, and inspired them to build the world's first socialist state.

Anyone familiar with the land of the soviets' history knows, of course, with what difficulty we gained every step forward. The titanic efforts of the party and the people's selfless labor resulted in the successful implementation of industrialization, collectivization of agriculture, immense transformations in the sphere of science and culture, and formation and assertion of socialist democracy.

The Soviet Union and its achievements were an attractive example for all oppressed people and all who strove for genuine equality of people and freedom. But the sworn enemies of socialism did not give up.

Some 2 decades after the invasion of foreign interventionists, imperialism made yet another attempt to end the Soviet state. Fascist Germany, which had then enslaved virtually all Europe, treacherously attacked our country. History recalls how that ended!

The Soviet people and their heroic Red Army in alliance with the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition utterly routed the German fascist invaders and their satellites, made a decisive contribution to liberating the European states, and honorably carried out their patriotic and international duty. The Soviet people's victory over the strike forces of imperialist reaction was also a powerful boost to the upsurge in the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America for their own national and social liberation. It was thereby reaffirmed that socialism is the most reliable bulwark of peace, democracy, and social progress.

The great victory over fascism, whose 40th anniversary in May 1985 will be celebrated worldwide, was and remains a graphic lesson and a stern warning to all lovers of military adventures: Inevitable and crushing defeat awaits them!

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU in its practical activity is guided by the clear understanding of the great importance for the future of all mankind of building, developing, and improving the truly existing socialist society. Our party's 26th Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, showing constant concern for steadily boosting Soviet people's prosperity, outlined a specific action program which embraces all aspects of life — from the development of productive forces to ideology.

Consistently striving to strengthen discipline and organization and to increase cadre responsibility, the party is focusing its efforts on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of labor productivity and output quality, and a further buildup of the Soviet state'e economic potential. Attention is also focused on these problems during the elaboration of the draft main directions for the economic and social development of our country in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the longer years.

Unremitting attention is devoted to improving the style of party leadership and all organizational and political work, to developing the creative activeness of the masses and socialist democracy, and to educating the rising generation. The party consults the working people and reacts sensitively to their needs. The Soviet people have boundless faith in the party and, under its tried and tested leadership, are reaching ever newer heights in communist building.

Esteemed Comrades!

We have to implement our peaceful constructive plans in a complex and exacerbated international situation. The threat of nuclear war continues to grow. The reason is well known: It lies in the course followed by the aggressive circles of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, a course of confrontation with the forces of socialism and national liberation, attaining military superiority, and undermining the independence of states and peoples.

An unrestrained arms race is being conducted for this purpose. A policy of state terrorism, blockades, and sanctions is also being implemented. Barbarous acts of aggression are being undertaken against freedom-loving peoples in different parts of the globe, be it in Africa, Central America, the Near or Middle East, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific.

Washington's policy in southern Africa is leading not to peace but to the further exacerbation of the conflicts.

Having entered into an open alliance with the most malicious enemies of African peoples -- the South African racists -- the United States is striving to maintain and consolidate the apartheid regime, the main threat to peace in this region.

An unseemly game is being played around Namibia. The United States and its allies are making verbal declarations about their adherence to UN resolutions on Namibia's decolonialization, but in actual fact are doing everything to frustrate their implementation.

Imperialism and its agents are to blame for the continuing tense situation in the Horn of Africa. Washington is brazenly proclaiming that the territory of sovereign states situated here is a sphere of action for its military. Bases for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force are being created close to your country's borders. The United States and other NATO countries are using any pretext to build up their military presence in the region of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean.

All these facts clearly show who is to blame for the dangerous development of events. Under these circumstances, the CPSU and the Soviet state are upholding the cause of peace in Leninist fashion, manifesting the utmost restraint and resolutely rebuffing imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

Concern to improve the international climate has also dictated the new constructive initiatives put forward recently by our country and the other fraternal socialist countries. Allow me to repeat what the USSR has proposed: All nuclear powers should pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a pledge already given by the Soviet Union unilaterally; they should agree to freeze nuclear arsenals; ban all nuclear weapons tests; totally free Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical; encourage the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, including Africa; and prevent the militarization of space.

We have also come out with proposals to ban and destroy chemical weapons, and to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states. The USSR consistently advocates easing [oslableniye] the foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean and holding talks on this issue with the United States.

But Washington's reaction to these and other Soviet initiatives is invariably negative. The Republican party's election platform reveals with cynical frankness the Reagan administration's imperialist goals. Is there any worth in the peacemaking rhetoric constantly emanating from Washington? Only naive people can believe it. And we are not among them!

The Soviet Union occupies and will continue to occupy a firm and consistent stance on the questions of safeguarding peace. We do not threaten anyone, nor are we striving to attain military superiority. Our ideal is a world without weapons. However, we do not have the right to allow and we will not allow imperialist military superiority or the disturbance of the prevailing balance of forces. This obligation stems from the interests of our own security, the interests of the security of friends and allies, and the need to ensure universal peace.

This is the line which determines the Soviet Union's policy in Africa. "Our approach to the problems of Africa is principled and open," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized. "We are not pursuing any interests that would conflict with the aspirations of Africans themselves. At the same time, we are resolutely against the transformation of that continent into an arena of global political -- let alone military -- confrontation. Of course, we categorically reject the attempts to proclaim Africa or individual regions of Africa the sphere of anyone's 'vital interests.'"

The USSR will, as before, maintain its solidarity with the "front-line" states and the South African and Namibian peoples who, under the leadership of the African Congress and the South-West African People's Organization, are waging a courageous liberation struggle against colonialism and racism.

Socialist Ethiopia is making a weighty contribution to upholding the cause of peace and frustrating imperialism's aggressive intrigues. Your country's international prestige has grown and strengthened in the years since the revolution. It enjoys deserved respect within the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU. We highly appreciate the fact that the principled and consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and preventing a nuclear catastrophe encounters full understanding and active support from Ethiopia's leadership and people.

Dear Comrades!

In his address Comrade Mengistu spoke with much warmth about Lenin's motherland and the support that the CPSU has given to the Ethiopian revolution. We value this appraisal.

Our countries' peoples have long been linked by the bonds of friendship and mutual sympathy. Even as far back as the end of the last century, when the colonialists were advancing on Ethiopia from all sides, Russia's best people came to its assistance and the word ("moskob") -- Russian -- became in your country a synonym for the term "friend."

The Soviet Union stood resolutely in Ethiopia's defense when it fell victim to aggression by Italian fascism. "Hands off Abyssinia!" -- this was the demand voiced by working people in the land of the soviets at rallies and demonstrations. They felt sincere sympathy for the Ethiopian people's struggle against the occupiers and ardently acclaimed the courageous partisans who drove the fascists out of their country in April 1941.

September 1974 marked the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet-Ethiopian friendship. Comrade K.U. Chernenko has described this as follows: "Long-established friendly ties exist between our peoples. But it was only after the victory of the Ethiopian revolution... that these relations truly flourished and acquired new aspects."

Today these relations are based on the tested principles of equality and international solidarity. They were consolidated by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

Soviet workers, engineers, agronomists, doctors, teachers, construction workers, and geologists are now working together with their Ethiopian colleagues in Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar, Aseb, Nazret, Jima, Harer, and in many other cities and towns. About 3,000 young Ethiopians are acquiring knowledge in various educational establishments in the Soviet Union.

The "Long-term Economic Cooperation Program," covering the next decade, will help further deepen the relations between the USSR and Ethiopia. The fruitful and strengthening ties between our parties and mass public organizations provide a principally new and important direction for this. On the whole, the potential and reserves of mutual cooperation are considerable and its prospects are good.

In conclusion, dear comrades, allow me cordially to congratulate all present here on the memorable event -- the establishment of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, militant vanguard of the country's working people.

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and between the CPSU and the WPE!

Long live socialism, long live peace!

The congress delegates and guests listened attentively to Comrade G.V. Romanov's speech and repeatedly interrupted it with applause.

G.V. Romanov presented the congress with the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee -- a red banner bearing the portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Chernenko Greets Mengistu

LD101720 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has heartily congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, on his election to that lofty post. The greeting says:

The formation of the ruling party, guided by the ideas of scientific socialism, represents an important stage in the development of the Ethiopian revolution. You, Comrade Mengistu, have personally made a great contribution to the creation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. Soviet Communists know you as an ardent patriot; a steadfast and consistent fighter for national independence, social progress, and peace on earth; and as a convinced supporter of strengthening Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko wished Comrade Mengistu good health and successful work in implementing the plans for construction of a new Ethiopia mapped out by the congress.

Romanov Congratulates Mengistu

LD102001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 10 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The constituent congress of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia ended in Addis Ababa today. It proclaimed the creation of a vanguard party in the country, approved its program, charter, and elected the leading organs. Mengistu Haile Mariam was unanimously elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia. Following the election result announcement, the floor was given to the head of the CPSU delegation, Comrade Romanov. An excerpt from his speech:

The work of the congress produced a deep impression on us. The fact that representatives of many communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and movements were present speaks more eloquently than any words of the growth of Socialist Ethiopia's international prestige and shows its contribution to the struggle of world progressive forces for peace, democracy and social progress. The 1975 revolution opened wide possibilities for developing relations of friendship between Ethiopia and the socialist countries. These relations are fruitfully developing; they have an all-around, mutually advantageous nature, and respond to the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries.

With the formation of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia, an even firmer basis is being created for further deepening and expanding our cooperation.

Today, Comrade Romanov also handed a personal message from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to Mengistu Haile Mariam in connection with his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES MEETING AT ETHIOPIAN PLANT

LD101721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The TASS correspondent reports from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa:

The CPSU delegation led by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is taking part in the constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE], today visited the tractor assembly plant in the town of Nazareth, which was built on Soviet design and with the assistance of Soviet experts.

The delegation was greeted by the general director of the National Metal Processing Corporation, (Alula Derhanu), and by the secretary of the WPE regional committee, (Debreorg Yedete).

A meeting was held, attended by workers of the first enterprise in the Ethiopian agricultural machine building industry, and by experts from the Soviet Union who are helping their Ethiopian friends to set up tractor manufacturing.

Addressing those present, Comrade Romanov expressed profound gratitude on behalf of the CPSU delegation for the cordial welcome. Here in your collective, he said, addressing the Ethiopian machine builders, I convey to you, dear friends, and through you to the working class and all working people of Socialist Ethiopia, cordial greetings and good wishes from the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The head of the CPSU delegation said, the constituent congress of the WPE and the forthcoming celebration of the revolution's 10th anniversary will become important landmarks in the history of your country. Over the past 10 years, Socialist Ethiopia has convincingly demonstrated its viability to the entire world. The profound political and socioeconomic transformations carried out in your country have been possible because the popular masses consider the revolution to be in their vital interest and they demonstrate heroism and self-sacrifice to defend and strengthen its achievements.

Ethiopia's entry into the second decade of its revolution has been marked by the formation of the WPE, a party guided in its activity by the theory of scientific socialism. Soviet people are convinced that under the leadership of its political vanguard, the Ethiopian people will attain fresh successes in the revolutionary restructuring of the country.

Speaking at the meeting, (Alula Derhanu) stressed that the Soviet Union is a reliable ally of the Ethiopian revolution and Ethiopia's closest friend. The enterprise in Nazareth, he said, is a clear example of increasing bilateral cooperation.

The Nazareth tractor assembly plant, commissioned on the eve of the opening of the WPE's constituent congress, has already produced the first 50 tractors. Its design capacity is 1,000 tractors a year. The units and parts for the machines come to Nazareth from the Vladimir Iliych Lenin Tractor Works in Minsk. All the equipment at the enterprise is Soviet.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON SOLIDARITY WITH CHILE

LD080003 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- The Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Latin American Nations expresses on behalf of Soviet people kind feelings and resolute support for the worthy sons and daughters of Chile who are waging a heroic struggle against the anti-people regime, for freedom and democracy in their homeland. This has been stated by the executive secretary of the committee Gennadiy Yermakov who opened today a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow. It was devoted to the week of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people.

After that, the member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile Orlando Millas told journalists about a new situation that had taken shape in his country, the situation which had changed the political profile of Chile. During the week of nationwide protest which was unprecedented by its scope powerful mass actions swept Chile from the north to the south. They were controlled by the committee set up specially for this purpose which united opposition coalitions, both left-wing, right-wing and centrist. The committee also includes the national headquarters of working people which affiliates all the labour organizations of Chile, as well as students', women's and other organizations.

At the call of the committee, the country was fully paralyzed last Tuesday and Wednesday. Industry, transport and trade came to a standstill.

The Pinochet regime found itself in complete isolation. It is trying to suppress the nationwide struggle with the help of gory repressions. The repressive forces killed people right in the street, raided workers' settlements and fired at defenseless people with machine-guns installed on the roofs. The country was again flooded with blood. During the attack of the police on the La Victoria district in Santiago, the worker Hernan Barales and the French clergyman Father Jarlan were killed.

It is obvious that the Pinochet regime is an anti-people, anti-Chilean regime which meets only the interests of U.S. monopolies, Orlando Millas stressed. It holds out in power only through the support of U.S. imperialism and a small group of Chilean financial oligarchy. Receiving a new Chilean ambassador recently, President Reagan assured him of his friendly feelings for Pinochet.

Orlando Millas pointed out in conclusion that the unification of various sections of the population opened up new prospects in the struggle of Chile.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA CITED ON SANTA CLARA ATTACK

LD091917 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Managua September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Trushin reports:

The Reagan administration is the direct culprit of the killing of the three Nicaraguan children who died during the bandit attack by U.S. aircraft and a helicopter on Santa Clara settlement. This has been stated in the administrative centre of Esteli Department by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the guiding council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua.

Speaking in the radio and television programme "Face the People", he strongly condemned Washington's unceremonious assertions that a "base of Cuban and Libyan advisers" was ostensibly the target of the bombing. That obvious lie was invented by the U.S. Administration in an attempt to evade the responsibility for the bloody crime, the Nicaraguan leader said. Our country, he pointed out, relies on the broad solidarity of all the peoples of the world but its defence is fully ensured by workers and peasants of the republic. The Nicaraguan people arms in hands resist the U.S. aggressive actions, destroy CIA hirelings, and shoot down U.S. helicopters and aircraft which at Washington's bidding bomb civilian population.

Nicaragua lives in a state of war which has been imposed upon it by the United States. For four years already the sovereign country is being subjected to the criminal aggression by the biggest power of imperialism. The frontline runs on the borders of the republic where working people wearing military uniform engage in fierce fighting every day against CIA's hired bands which are based in Honduras and Costa Rica.

The U.S. aggression, Daniel Ortega stressed, causes innumerable economic difficulties to the country. The workers have to take up arms in order to defend the revolutionary motherland. The industry works for defence needs, and medicines are sent first of all to the areas of combat operations. CIA saboteurs stage acts of sabotage in an attempt to undermine the Nicaraguan economy.

Judging by everything, Washington has planned out the dirty war against Nicaragua for a long period ahead. The White House continues to allocate millions of dollars for the bloody crimes of CIA hirelings while President Reagan's election programme clearly speaks of the U.S. Administration's intention to carry on the aggressive anti-Nicaraguan course. Washington wants to revive in Nicaragua at all costs an oppression and exploitation regime which would be suitable to it, the Nicaraguan leader emphasized in conclusion.

PERUVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS

GF101755 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Jorge Prado Chavez, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, was visiting the republic. The guest acquainted himself with the republic's life and visited its tourism sites. He attended the Armenian SSR national economy achievements exhibition and the temporary art museum exposition and visited the republican aesthetics education center and the Echmiadzhin rayon.

Comrade Jorge Prado Chevez was received by K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

LARGE-SCALE ARRESTS OF ROSTOV OBLAST OFFICIALS

WA071717 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 84 p 6

[Article by A. Illesh, IZVESTIYA special correspondent: "By the Back Door," with commentary by N.I. Demidova, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] and Rostov Oblast Internal Affairs Administration, along with the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office, have uncovered an organized group operating within the Rostov Oblast state trade system and the central apparatus of the RSFSR Trade Ministry. Criminal proceedings are being instituted against 76 persons having official and material responsibility. Money, valuables and property valued at 700,000 rubles have been seized from these individuals.

Today, in discussing this investigation which the militia conducted, I will have to omit many details, names and dates. I would remind you that an investigation is going on. IZVESTIYA had a brief report about it in issue Nos. 181 and 182.

The first operative information was that machinations concerning butter were going on in Store No 47. Sales were under-the-counter and only to acquaintances. It became clear that the director was involved in many illegal goings on. For examples, the store receives tea at 38 kopecks per package, but it is entered on the accounts at 50, thus forcing the sales personnel to sell it at a higher price. The difference is pocketed. Some of the sales people were hired by paying bribes. A position cost 100 rubles. After a seven day shift the director demanded thirty rubles from each sales person. Etc. Etc.

Then it was necessary to translate the information obtained into the language of official statements. It became clear that the evidence was strongly linked to the director of the store, which served nursery schools, kindergartens, schools and hospitals. High quality butter comes here, which it is easy to sell by the back door at an inflated price of five rubles. But demand for lower grade butter is less, and it is more difficult to speculate. Therefore, an exchange took place between the store manager and his lady-friend. Of course, this was not without payment. As a result, the lower quality product went to the hospitals and children, and the better quality product was sold under the counter.

Finally the moment was at hand. The goods were unloaded and hidden in the cellar. Part of the butter was already packaged. Early in the morning, at six a.m., two investigative teams went to the stores. A thorough inspection began. They immediately uncovered this very butter and, in the basement under boxes, hidden cognac, candy and tea.

It was not without reason that I asked to depict in such detail the start of the operation by the BKhSS [Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] workers. It seems to me that it is necessary to examine in detail the first stage of trade machinations. The fact is that the base of "pyramids" was created and strengthened in numerous stores such as that described. From this base a chain went up through the trading organization ladder. The BKhSS workers and prosecutors followed this chain up step-by-step. And with each new revelation and arrest, the painstakingly constructed edifice was ever more clearly depicted, where lower level employees stole both for themselves and in order to make ready on time a fat envelope for their chief. The risk of being quickly exposed was reduced to a minimum. When one of the plunderers was promoted he moved one of his own people into the vacant position. He picked one who would keep quiet when necessary and deliver his bribe on time, without being late or needing reminding. An example? We return to our two "colleagues." Previously one had worked as deputy to the other. The next step was at a new level. The acting chief of the

Pervomayskiy Market had once worked as director of Store No 34, a central store which included Store No 47, with which we are already familiar. When the store directors were forced to admit their extortion (remember the deals with the sales people), they stated that they passed the money along to the managers. To whom? To the rayon trade organization chief. Their answer to the question: "Where was your profit (i.e., stolen)?" was short and cynical: "We had to pay in order to receive things that were in short supply."

It is just a step from the market chief to the city trade administration head bookkeeper, the auditors, and, finally to the city trade administration chief. And he, as one might easily guess, previously worked in the Pervomayskiy Rayon of Rostov.

The rayon trade administration chief was arrested in his study. It was just before a holiday. What else could explain the two boxes of cognac on the writing table of this official? Coincidentally, at the time the militia came he was preparing to take a bath, but his bath was interrupted. Instead a search was conducted. As the militia was carefully searching the house, his daughter suddenly disappeared. Soon there was a crash on the roof. It was she, who had crawled in a window and was trying to get into the attic without being noticed. There, carefully hidden, were two tins filled with gold.

The next link was the director of Store No 64, located on the grounds of Rostsel'mash [Rostov Agricultural Machinery Plant]. This specialized store was constructed to improve service to the workers of this huge enterprise. Forty tons of meat per week were delivered here according to the plan. A like amount the director, using "telling" arguments, got from the oblast leadership. The meat was of various grades and, correspondingly, various prices. All grades were packaged together and sold only at the highest price. This simple but brazen mixing of the meat brought a fantastic profit.

The director also lived in accordance with his income. He had a huge home and truly lived in plenty. His official income was 137 rubles. The investigator asked: "Do you have enough income to pay even the electricity for such a house?" He answered without embarrassment: "Not always." The search of his garden took place with the aid of a metal detector. Under a fir tree a tin (yes, again) was uncovered. In it were 4,000 rubles and precious stones worth 80,000 rubles. When the find was taken he clutched his chest. Later he calmed down and waved his hand: "What the hell. The trifles of life."

At that moment the former director was not being clever. For him they were truly trifles of life.

The slyness and cynicism of these people is amazing. Even more so is their adaptability. Not only do they become used to juggling deficit items in all possible ways. They also pervented our accustomed values for their own enrichment, easily exchanging them for rubles and kilograms. Why, in particular, did the store manager not refuse the deficit butter? Yes, and who stood up to write on the order a categorical "No!" when the matter involved the nourishment of children and the ill? It is true that the one who delivered this butter was also not a naive individual, and know where and how it would be used, that it would not make it to the schools, hospitals and nurseries. But then, their demagogical "roof" was strong. And when additional tons of meat were demanded, the words "the workers of the decorated Rostsel'mach Plant," "the largest enterprise in the sector," gleamed. To the plunderer, new funds merely meant new money -- for himself and his protectors "on-high."

And they were serious, solid people. When one of the oblast leading trade officials was arrested, naturally the evidence was presented and he was asked to become familiar with and sign the documents. Without changing facial expression, he signed the papers with a commanding gesture and handed it to his secretary as was his habit. This stereotypical behavior occurred even in this instance:

The investigation was rapidly gathering speed. Velichko, deputy chief of the oblast trade administration was already in the militia's field of vision. Next was Budnitskiy, his immediate superior. Thus the pyramid narrows as one goes up.

After many leaders of the Rostov city and oblast trade and public dining organization were arrested, there descended upon the city an unexpected "abundance." For a short time the store counters were transformed. The deficit goods from various caches were placed in the store windows. They were being sold at state prices, we note. I was even told about a lucky young fellow who had purchased imported jeans at a booth right on the street. For eighty rubles. At this time Budnitskiy was in the interrogation room. A man not without humor, he asked his interrogator: "I heard that in the city they are saying: "Budnitskiy is in prison; do the stores now have everything?"

The phenomenon of "abundance" was easy to explain. The wheeler-dealers sensed that the prosecutor's office employees and BKhSS were after them for real, and quickly emptied the warehouses, bases, utility buildings and refrigerators, trying to rid themselves as quickly as possible of tangible evidence.

Butnitskiy's geographical scope of interests was not limited to Rostov alone.

Thus Taganrog and Novocherkassk appeared on the oblast trade map drawn by the militia. The directors of markets in these cities confirmed (by the way, this was already known to the BKhSS) that they had given bribes to Velichko, Budnitskiy and Malinovskiy for trips to Moscow to see the necessary people from the RSFSR Ministry of Trade.

To the direct question: "Did you receive bribes?" Budnitskiy, Malinovskiy and Bobrov answered simply: "Yes."

The grey Moscow winter day turns to night without an evening. Tsarev, a member of the collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade and chief of the administration for trade in fabrics, clothing and footwear, took his arrest calmly. He had prepared in good time for the fall. He understood perfectly well that matters would not end in Rostov, that its waves would reach even to him. The arrival of the militia was thus not unexpected --if not today, then tomorrow. At first no money was found in the search of Tsarev's home. The militia warned him that if he did not turn over his valuables it would aggravate his guilt. Tsarev was silent. His wife, after thinking for a long time, removed the savings books from her most clever hiding place. They had been concealed in a niche in the corridor, where linoleum-covered boards were kept.

Tsarev's arrest was received with amazement in the ministry. It was hard for many to believe who had been charged -- such a punctual man, merciless in his demands, even in small things. He was the chief who had warned his subordinates to conduct themselves modestly on trips, make no waves, accept no dinners, tickets, picnics or souvenirs at another's expense. And suddenly...

The inexorable question follows: "Did you take?" The answer was laconic: "I did."

The chief of the main supply administration of this ministry, Shestoperov, was not at all like his severe colleague. In his office the investigator was amazed to find numerous empty and half-empty bottles, although many knew of Evgeniy Mikhaylovich's fondness for alcohol. If he shut himself up in his office during the day, none of his subordinates questioned what he was doing. But there were no glass containers found in his safe. It was filled with souvenirs and quite expensive presents. Just before his arrest, repairs were begun in his apartment, which now he would not likely complete. In general, Shestoperov had of late begun to display inclinations toward construction. Outside Moscow he was erecting a splendid two-story country house. It was hard to explain this construction, even at his salary, or, by the way, the purchase of a new Volga automobile, which he kept in the ministry garage.

Buzenkov is also on the collegium as chief of the planning and economic administration. But what can be profited from the numerous papers which Vyacheslav Fedorovich controlled? A lot, it turns out. In brief, he can send to the oblast or kray funds not provided for by the plan, or he can not send those funds. He did send them to Rostov Oblast. He could curtail or cut off the commodity circulation plan at the end of the year, which can be so very important. And he did this also.

Thus the kopecks stolen from the customers, which became rubles in the Rostov stores, and thousands of rubles as they went from one shopkeeper to another (some, of course ending up in their pockets), at the end of the chain ended up at the top of the pyramid. More simply put, they ended up in the wallets and bank accounts of those about whom I just spoke.

This material is like a recollection about a flight from Rostov to Moscow. One knows the start of the route, and clearly sees the place of landing. But along the way clouds conceal from view the long and difficult path of the investigation. But, I repeat that today it is not possible to discuss in any other way the difficult work conducted by the BKhSS investigative service. Ahead are still more confrontations and questioning of witnesses, and collation of thousands upon thousands of documents, invoices and records. This is imperceptible, painstaking and most difficult work. But it is the only way the matter can be successfully resolved.

Today we may not discuss all the details. We reported only those confessions made by the accused themselves, and therefore we revealed their names. The court will assess these confessions and the other facts unearthed by the investigation.

COMMENT OF USSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, N. I. DEMIDOV:

"Recently, great changes have taken place in the BKhSS service. Today the matter of rooting out misappropriation, bribery and speculation is being taken keenly, from a high standpoint of principle, and in a party-like manner.

"Today, with the extensive help of the workers, the BKhSS is intensifying its efforts in the struggle against encroachments upon public property. And today the main attention is being devoted to preventing and suppressing the sophisticated, at times deeply concealed, criminal actions of wheeler-dealers, embezzlers, bribe-takers and speculators, who are causing great harm.

"This is confirmed in the matter about which IZVESTIYA reported today, the situation which had arisen in the sphere of trade and public dining in Rostov Oblast demanded urgent measures of, if it can be so expressed, surgical intervention. This matter is still not concluded. It is being investigated by the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office.

"We are striving to increase constantly the amount of information provided to the BKhSS on misappropriation and other economic crimes and on those committed by persons holding executive positions, and we are striving to make prevention the main way in which the BKhSS works to protect public property.

"The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs in Moscow and throughout the country is strengthening the BKhSS apparatus with highly principled, well-prepared, conscientious employees, and is also raising the level of professional skill of the BKhSS workers. BKhSS has been reorganized to approximate the structure of the economic branches.

"Special attention is being devoted to protecting material valuables, money and petroleum products in all economic branches, especially in the agro-industrial complex, transport, trade and everyday services for the population, and to intensifying the struggle against speculation."

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PLENUM ON ECONOMY

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[Speech presented by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member, CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee at the 18th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on 14 July 1984: "To Further Improve the Style of Management of Economic Activity"]

[Text] Comrades! Our plenum is completing its work. The discussion which has been held has once again confirmed that we acted correctly in deciding to generalize the results of the development of the republic's national economy in the first six-month period at the level of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

Today as never before it is important to have a unified collective opinion of all the comrades who are part of the Central Committee and of our entire party-economic and soviet active membership on the vital problems in the further socio-economic development of the Georgian SSR. Our party is entering a crucial period of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and honing its economic strategy for the upcoming historical period so vital to the life of the country. Preliminary work is being completed on the project for Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th Five-Year Plan and up to the Year 2000, which must be ratified by the congress. Moreover, Comrade K.U. Chernenko particularly noted that the formulation of numerous positions in the new CPSU Program will be organically tied with this document.

All of the party activity in the sphere of economics is subordinated to the solution of one global task -- to fully engage the advantages of the socialist system of economic management. And here it is extremely important to have unity of collectively formulated thought, unity and collectivity of action. This is the backbone around which a proper style of economic management which reflects Leninist principles is formulated.

Our country is entering the next stage of its development with much greater capacities than before for solving new and large-scale problems. However, the decisions which have already been made must be implemented sequentially and completely, as embodied in our plans and responsibilities.

We have already once stressed the fact that all the republic's management workers must view the preparation for the party congress as a preparation for an exacting report on what they have done to fulfill the intensified program of the 11th Five-Year Plan and what their personal contributions were into its successful realization. At the 27th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party, each of us will get the opportunity to speak at the plenary meeting or at the section meetings to report to the republic party organization. We will judge the administrative and political qualities of each communist leader primarily by how certain sectors handled the tasks of the five-year plan.

Today at the plenum of the Central Committee, I believe, it is appropriate to once again remind [everyone] of this fact. This is particularly true in light of the fact that, as we can see from the detailed speech presented by comrade D.L. Kartvelishvili, the situation is by far not everywhere as we expected. Certain disproportions have arisen. In some sectors, by far not all the available capacities are being utilized, and there are many "bottlenecks". Nevertheless, there is still time to take the necessary measures for overcoming these disproportions. One of the most important reserves in this plan consists of further improving the methods of economic management themselves and of improving the style of managing economic activity.

I.

The question of improving the style of economic management activity is completely one of principle. It is specifically as a result of skilled organizational and political work and activization of the workers that the growth in industrial production in the republic, as we have already reported, comprised 6.1 percent in the first six month period as compared with 2.2 percent according to the sum of enterprise plans. At the same time, there is a notable positive tendency toward growth of average daily production of industrial products in sectors which do not bear a seasonal character.

Definite success has been achieved in agriculture. Much more high-grade tea leaves have been gathered and sent off for industrial processing as compared with the analogous period last year. The outlooks for crop yields are also favorable in other sectors of plant growing. The fact that the six-month plan for state procurement of beef cattle and poultry has been fulfilled by 115 percent, of milk -- by 104 percent, and of eggs -- by 106 percent is also of principle importance.

The scope of capital construction is expanding. In the first six-month period, 4 percent more capital investments were assimilated than in six months of last year. As comrade G.A. Andronikashvili already stressed in his speech, unlike past years and along with a significant growth in the volume of contracting work, full assimilation of the limits of capital investments in the republic has been ensured, and the plans for construction-installation work have been fulfilled.

At present it is particularly important to ensure the operational introduction of production capacities which are of primary state importance, particularly at the Kutaisi Automobile Plant and the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive Construction Plant, the Rustavi associations "Azot" [Nitrogen] and "Khimvolokno" [Chemical Fibers], as well as at facilities of the agro-industrial complex and a number of other enterprises. At the same time, party control should not overlook the construction of housing, public health and social-domestic facilities. It is very important to assimilate the capital investments in Chiatura. This region has great significance for the entire country.

The transport and communications workers have done well, successfully fulfilling the plan and their socialist responsibilities according to all the basic technical-economic indicators for the first six-month period. On the whole, the workers in railroad, automobile, and marine transport have provided for the shipment of national economic cargo in the necessary volumes, which greatly facilitated the rhythmic operation of other sectors of the national economy.

There have been definite shifts in the sphere of services, in fulfilling plans for commodity turnover, cash plans, etc.

At the same time, significant shortcomings have become apparent in the economic activity of a number of ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations and construction sites, which have noticeable complicated the realization of plans and socialist responsibilities.

As before, the number of enterprises falling behind has not been noticeably reduced. There were 23 enterprises which were unable to fulfill the six-month plan for the output of commodity production, which determined a loss in production growth rate of 0.4 points. The on-going plan corrections also significantly hinder the production growth rate. In the first six months, the annual plan was reduced by a total of 227 million rubles, which is equivalent to a 2 point loss in the production growth rate.

It is specifically for these reasons that we have stressed the particular significance of skilled organizational and political activity in the center and on site. The high

rate of production growth which was ultimately achieved is associated to a decisive degree with the extensive work performed by the ministries and departments on the realization of the additional tasks set by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers for ensuring the necessary volumes of industrial production, which was surpassed.

This is not the first year we have worked on the problems of improving the style of economic management. This has also greatly facilitated the fact that, despite certain difficulties, the republic's national economy is on the whole developing dynamically and proportionately. According to a preliminary evaluation, by the end of the current year the volume of gross national product will increase by 20.3 percent as compared with 1980, while the derived national income will increase by 21.7 percent. The extensive program of increasing the material and cultural well-being of the people is being successfully implemented. The intensification of production is increasing.

In a word, the anticipated results of the first four years of the five-year plan are not bad. However, certain individual sectors, enterprises and associations are not providing for reaching the boundaries defined by the five-year plan. In many cases this is conditioned not only by objective reasons, but also by shortcomings of a subjective character. Some managers clearly lack efficiency. The style of their [management] activity by far does not correspond to the character and scope of the problems which they must solve.

A difficult situation has arisen in the sectors of the fuel-energy complex. This is primarily due to the disruption of schedules for completing construction of the dam at the Inguri Hydroelectrical Station and the operational introduction of capacities at the fourth cascade of the Vartsikhe GES [Hydroelectrical Station] and the Zhinvali GES. Similarly, gross errors were made in computing and confirming the petroleum reserves. Now the sector finds itself in a difficult position, and immediate measures must be taken.

We have often said that current production requires current economic thought, and this consists primarily of knowing how to constantly feel the pulse of the times and the changing production conditions and of mastering the major problems. Ignority this simple truth reduces all out plan computations to naught and leads to disproportions whose consequqnces are very difficult to overcome.

Thus, according to a preliminary evaluation performed by the republic Gosplan [State Planning Committee], the overall sum of production undersupplied by enterprises which are lagging behind will comprise 620 million rubles. As a result, according to the summaries for the four years of the five-year plan, there will be a 6.6 point loss in growth of industrial production. We associate this with an improper style of operation due to the fact that, having implemented energetic measures, it would have been possible to significantly weaken the negative tendencies which occurred in a number of sectors, and in other sectors -- to avoid them altogether.

Judge for yourselves. The enterprises of the light and jewelry industry, agricultural machine building and certain other sectors did not meet the five-year tasks due to limited sale of finished products, primarily because of its unsatisfactory quality. Or, here is another example: because of the slow assimilation of new types of production, the republic's machine tool building industry is falling behind. Many failures in the chemical, china-porcelain, and construction materials industries, as well as in other sectors, are conditioned by the imprudent application of production capacities and by organizational-technical shortcomings. Analogous reasons exist also in the agro-industrial complex, in transport, etc. The elimination of these shortcomings is directly associated with improving the economic management mechanism, the style and methods of economic management.

II.

Shortcomings in style are particularly apparent at enterprises which chronically fail to meet the plan assignments for practically the entire elapsed period of the five-year plan. We have criticized them repeatedly, including also at the level of the Central Committee bureau. We have given recommendations and tried to help, but no noticeable positive changes have occurred. This is due primarily to the absence of proper responsibility by managers of these enterprises or due to the inability to properly organize production management.

Let us take, for example, the Zugdidi Porcelain Plant, which literally from its very first day of operation in 1975 has been working in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. The reason lies in the low level of organization of labor and production. Endless capital repairs, a constant shortage of qualified workers, high worker turnover, and unsatisfactory quality of manufactured products have led to the situation whereby the production capacities here are utilized to only one-fourth of their potential.

Unfortunately, we have many enterprises which chronically fall behind, even with full resource provision. Under conditions of extreme [resource] limitation on the whole throughout the country, such an approach is totally unacceptable. This is an anti-state practice. It begins with mismanagement, with irresponsibility, with the inability to properly structure the work. The manager must clearly see the prospects for the development of the enterprise. He must be aware of the most acute problems and not leave them unattended. One must know how to ensure positive tendencies under the most difficult conditions, how to develop and strengthen them. Whatever the situation may be, the communist manager cannot, does not have the right to give up or lose his initiative. Moreover, you know very well that you can always count on the support of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, and other republic organs.

I believe that the director of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, Comrade G.V. Kashakashvili, will confirm this fact. Until recently he was the head of the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, so we are well aware of his organizational skills and creative style of work. Under his management, the enterprise became a leading one in the sector. The technical level and culture of production rose sharply, and it was able to consolidate the collective and strengthen discipline.

All this was in great part determined by the skill of Comrade Kashakashvili to make contact with people, to properly build relations with his subordinates as well as with workers at the republic and union organs. In spite of his sociability and personal charm, he knows how to be very principled, demanding and persistent when it comes to the interests of the collective. He is always well informed and achieves the set goal. He knows how to see and interpret prospects, to guess upcoming bottlenecks and problems and to take timely measures for correcting them.

All these qualities have allowed comrade Kashakashvili to earn high prestige, to work out his interesting and effective style of management, which in a number of cases has resolved questions which to some seemed irresolute. It is because of this that the decision was made to transfer comrade Kashakashvili G. V. to the position of director of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, which currently finds itself in a difficult position.

The style of management is already yielding its first fruits here. The plant has begun operating more rhythmically. Emergency breakdowns of units have been reduced. The quality of repair work has improved, as has the state of technological discipline. Prospects have been defined for the further development of the enterprise with consideration of radical technical retooling, which has received support from the republic organs and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. We believe with full justification that matters at the plant will improve.

However, style of work is not a set matter. Sometimes it is more apparent to the outsider which aspects of activity the manager should particularly concentrate on. And it is important to tell him about these in time. Indisputably, the plant has begun to operate better. The fulfillment of the delivery plan has also improved, which is one of the basic indicators characterizing the operation of enterprises. At the same time, the level of this indicator still remains low and imparts a certain drop not only to the enterprise, but also to the authority of the entire republic. For some reason, the relations with builders have become more complicated in Rustavi, a fact which was not noted in Zestafoni. We must understand this in a self-critical manner. It is necessary to give more attention to personnel policies and to questions of selection and development of young specialists, to increase the independence of shop and service foremen and their deputies, and to instill an innovative approach to work.

I believe Comrade Kashakashvili will not take offense if we note that a significant shortcoming of his style of management is the fact that at times, without having a real analysis of the state of affairs on individual problems and without consulting with specialists, he tends to dramatize a situation without justification, to create an unnecessary sensation. There are cases where he achieves the solution of secondary, ineffective questions.

On the whole, however, he must get a deeper feeling for the increased scope of the problems to be solved under the conditions of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and to make his actions more commensurate with them.

Very much is determined by the manager's style of operation, his ability to orient himself in complex situations in capital construction. In particular, this is noticeably reflected in the normative times for the operational introduction of the facilities.

Thus, in the Ministry of Rural Construction, the program for the first six months provided for the operational introduction of 92 facilities. In fact, 39 were actually introduced. There are several reasons for this. In a number of cases, and there are many of them, the customers did not provide the sites with equipment and special materials in time, introduced changes in the technology in the course of the work, did not provide financing in time, etc.

For the indicated reasons the construction schedules were repeatedly disrupted at the Udabnoyskiy Granulated Fodder Shop, the Mtskheta Artificial Climate Breeding Station-Laboratory, and the Zugdidi Poultry Factory. This list may easily be continued. Here we may seriously reproach the deputy chairman of the Goskomsel'khoz [USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Agriculture] Comrade T.V. Chikvaidze. This, of course, without removing the personal responsibility also from the general contractor.

The building trust -- the general contractor -- is responsible for ensuring the proper coordination of all the participants in the construction of the facility. Its decisions on questions associated with the fulfillment of ratified plans and work schedules are mandatory for all. And it is no accident that the activity of the trust manager is evaluated according to the end results of the entire building production.

From this standpoint, we may express certain remarks and hopes, for example, addressed to the manager of the Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction] Trust No 1, Comrade D.K. Kovziridze. Construction schedules are being disrupted, labor and production discipline are at a low level, and unjustified losses are being permitted.

We believe that Comrade D.K. Kovziridze should perform a serious re-evaluation. He is a young worker, and he must improve his style of management and gain a better mastery of modern management methods.

This is equally true also for the managers of Minstroy [Ministry of Construction] Trust No 2, and Minsel'stroy Tursts No 5 and No 7, Comrades N.S. Amashukeli, T.V. Tsaguriya, G.Ye. Dzhitava, as well as for the chiefs of the Minstroy house building combines in Tbilisi, Rustavi and Gori, Comrades D.A. Koridze, A.V. Beridze and V.N. Potskhverashvili.

A manager may formulate a correct work style if he possesses the business and personal qualities and talent necessary for this. In this sense, each worker requires a special and individual approach. The placement and training of the work force begin with its proper selection.

It also happens that a new scope of activity may simply be too much to handle for a person. Communist Comrade T.D. Imnaishvili was considered to be a competent engineer. He worked at the Tbilisi Tea Packaging Factory as the chief mechanic, and later as the chief engineer. He developed with this collective. It would seem, what better person could be recommended for the position of factory director? The process of his advancement seemed to be natural and regular. However, in the capacity of director, his inability to manage a large collective and to build interpersonal relations gradually became apparent. The Tbilisi Tea Packaging Factory, which was one of the first in the republic to be given the title of Collective of Communist Labor, was among those falling behind. This, of course, is also not to the credit of the management of the Goskomchayprom [State Committee on the Tea Industry] Comrade E.S. Malazoniya, nor to us at the Central Committee.

Recently an extremely difficult financial-economic position has arisen at the factory. Plan and labor discipline is at a low level, and accounting of material goods has been neglected. The factory director and the party organization have not been able to bring about order in the personnel policy. Oftentimes untested, randomly selected persons were placed in management and materially responsible positions, with no sequence to the selection process. How can we speak of a style of management under these circumstances?

It is no less important to properly complement and formulate the style of work of enterprise technical services. We are speaking primarily of such a notable figure as the plant chief engineer, who to a large degree determines the technical policy and must be the forerunner of scientific-technical progress.

It is specifically the shortcomings in this sphere which explain the alarming tendency of gradual reduction in the level of fulfillment of plan assignments on labor productivity since the beginning of the year. The relative share of enterprises at which this indicator has dropped is increasing. Comrade R.A. Dzhaparidze and others have spoken convincingly of these tendencies. At a number of enterprises the plan assignments are fulfilled due to performance of work on off days. Due to the maintenance of an above-plan number of industrial-production personnel in the 5 months of the current year alone, the possibility of 1 percent growth in labor productivity has been lost.

We have known Comrade B.I. Goguadze, chief engineer for one of the largest enterprises in the republic -- the Rustavi production association "Khimvolokno" [chemical fiber] -- for a long time. He has given much effort and energy to the technical retooling of the association, to the modernization of the existing equipment, to the improvement of the production technology, and to increasing its effectiveness.

Nevertheless, having extensive production experience, he was unable to work out the style of work necessary for a technical manager of a large association. The requirements here are quite extensive. They include knowing how to see the large-scale perspective, to look not only into tomorrow, but also much farther, knowing how to concentrate and subordinate the work of the entire collective on solving primary problems, as well as

knowing how to adapt and introduce all that is new, leading and progressive in a short time.

Unfortunately, Comrade B.I. Goguadze does not always have these qualities, and does not always make use of his rich experience to its full value. Thus, while engaging in the reconstruction of the association, he overlooked a number of important questions associated with increasing the reliability of electrical power supply, restructuring work on energy management, staffing of new production with a qualified work force, etc. It is specifically these omissions which generally do not allow the association to function rhythmically at the present time. Many global questions must be hastily resolved. Comrade B.I. Goguadze does not always stand on principle in defending his opinions before superior organs. He should exhibit more decisiveness and persistence. We would hope that he draws the necessary conclusions from this friendly criticism.

Good end results may be achieved in cases where not only first-rate managers are in charge, but also communists responsible for specific work sectors. One of the leading places in this matter belongs to the engineering service.

Who but the chief engineers of our enterprises should be primarily concerned with the fact that even in such a progressive sector as machine building the average duration of production of certain products is not getting shorter, but is rather increasing? Over half of these have been developed back in the 9th Five-Year Plan or earlier. All this is evidence of the fact that the production manufactured in the sector is either not being renewed at all or is renewed to an extremely insignificant degree. At the same time, the party Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko are giving ever greater significance to this question. The renovation of production is a most important condition in increasing the technological level of products, their quality and ability to compete on the world market.

In speaking of increasing the culture of production and labor productivity, we cannot overlook such an important direction towards intensification as the use of industrial robots. The decisive word in this matter belongs to the enterprise engineering services.

Certain work [in this direction] is being done in the republic. Based on the scientific-production association "Analitpribor", for example, the Georgian Territorial Robotization Center, the Robot-Technical Proving Ground, operational groups and robotization services have been created and are currently functioning. The introduction of industrial robots at the Kutaisi Auto Plant will make it possible in 1985 to automate the processes of painting auto bodies and welding the chasses of new model trucks. The robot-technological complex for assembly of flow masters at the "Sukhumpribor" Plant has proven itself well, and they and successfully functioning at the scientific-production association "Elva", etc.

The advantage of robots consists not only in the fact that they free people from working in unfavorable environments. Production shouuld also profit from them -- due to growth in labor productivity and improvement in the quality of production. However, many managers remain silent on the question of how robitization has affected the volumes of production, the quality and cost of production, and what the recovery of the capital expenditures is.

At the same time, the load factor on robots and manipulators used in various sectors of industry does not exceed 0.2-0.3. And robots do have significant advantages. After all, they do not get tired. With their help, machine tools and machines may be made to operate in an automatic mode for two or even three shifts.

The questions of robitization of transport, warehousing and cargo handling operations are being resolved slowly. The level of scientific-methodological management of robotization services is low. Questions of material interest of workers in robotization

of production have not been well thought out. The development of long-range plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan on the assimilation of robots and manipulators, robot-technological complexes, and on identification of those sectors of production where their introduction is of primary importance is not being performed intensively enough. The robotization of production invariably requires an integrated scientific approach. In this connection, it is necessary to think through the means by which coordination of this work in the scope of the republic is to be implemented.

Recently the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee praised the initiative of the republic's Academy of Sciences and a number of industrial enterprises on the creation and introduction of robot-technical complexes and flexible automated production lines. A section on robotization of production headed by Vice-President of the GSSR Academy of Sciences Comrade I.V. Prangishvili has been created within the Republic Coordination Council on Science and Scientific-Technical Progress. The overall management of the problem has been assigned to Second Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade B.V. Nikol'skiy. We believe that this measure will help us in working out a proper course and in defining the main directions for this work, including also at the level of the enterprise's engineering services. The managers of the Gosplan, the State Committee on Science and Technology, and other republic organizations must be actively included in this work.

It is necessary to increase the level of responsibility of the enterprise chief engineers for the utilization of production capacities. This is particularly important since, as analysis has shown, the incomplete use of capacities is often explained by inadequate work on assimilating new types of production and on the replacement of production which is outdated or not in demand. As an example, the capacities at the Tbilisi "Gruzsel'mash" Plant have not been fully utilized for this reason.

This is one of the sore spots for the Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], and certain other ministries and departments in the republic. Thus, for example, in local industry the capacities for the manufacture of furniture are only being used to 68 percent. The capacities for the manufacture of masonry materials, including fired brick, masonry blocks, non-ore construction materials are less than half utilized, and those for making rubble are utilized by only 33.2 percent. What can the managers of the ministry say on this matter? After all, they cannot explain this by a shortage of raw material resources.

We can only say one thing: here we encounter unsatisfactory organization of work and a totally incorrect style of operation. This, to a large degree, is associated with the fact that the First Deputy Minister Comrade V.N. Grigalashvili, who is responsible for this indicator, -- and she is a knowledgeable and experienced person -- devotes more attention, in our opinion, to current, often secondary questions and does little to solve the major, long-term problems.

One of the main signs of a correct style of management is a zealously thrifty attitude toward material valuables. We believe that the material-technical supply services must take a more active and outgoing position on this matter, bring the appropriate questions to the attention of the management, and propose means of resolving them.

Thus, year after year the Kutaisi production association "KAZ" has not been able to meet its assignment for economy of ferrous metals. We criticize only the managers of the association. Why doesn't the appropriate service show necessary activity, and why is it limiting itself to the solution of only current questions of material-technical supply? After all, the director and chief engineer have numerous other concerns. Under these conditions, it is important to increase the responsibility of all the workers, to encourage them to use their initiative.

The republic's national economy has considerable reserves for the economy of material resources. Despite the noticeable activization in work on intensifying conditions of economy which is being performed by party, soviet, professional union, komsomol and economic management organs of the republic, the material consumption of production is still being reduced at a very slow rate.

Let us take, for example, such a progressive direction as powder metallurgy. This is essentially a waste-free technology. Nevertheless, in the three years of the five-year plan, barely half of the products made from metallic powders have been produced. Among those falling behind were such major enterprises as the Production Association imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR and the "Elektrovozostroitel'" [Electric Locomotive Builder] Production Association, as well as the "Sukhumpribor" Plant. It is impossible to have such an attitude toward effective directions in scientific-technical progress. Scientific-technical progress, comrades, is becoming the general direction for the development of our state.

At the present time, the republic's scientific-research organizations are doing much to expand the energy saving directions of research. We must see that these developments find suitable application in practical experience. This is the task of all the services of the enterprises, ministries and departments, since scientific-technical progress has a positive effect on all aspects of production activity.

A significant help in the economy of fuel-energy resources may become the widespread introduction of solar energy into the republic's fuel-energy balance. The "Spetsgelioteplomontazh" [Special Heliothermal Installation] administration has been created within the system of "Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy" [Georgian Main Administration on Installation and Special Construction] in 1983, and a production base with capacity of 10,000 square meters of solar collectors per year has been created. This is a very valuable initiative. Considering the fact that at present the plan for 1985 is being formulated, the interested ministries and departments should place their orders in time for the necessary materials and equipment within the republic Gosplan.

Not only to take note of new and leading developments, but to take hold of them, to achieve the application of progressive decisions -- this too is a necessary trait for an effective style of economic management.

Within the system of measures on directing the processes of zealous management, much depends on the style of work of the republic Gossnab [State Committee for material and technical supply. For us it is important not only to supply the national economy with the necessary material-technical resources in a complete and timely manner, but also to precisely control their rational consumption. It is specifically for this purpose that a special administration is functioning as a working organ of the Republic Inter-departmental Commission on Economy and the Rational Application of Material Resources within Gossnab for a third year, while the former inspection has been transformed into the Administration for State Control over the Rational Application of Resources.

Recently the Central Committee approved Gossnab proposals on the organization of cost accounting management and mobilization of material resources, which would perform intermediary functions for purposes of more efficient involvement of above-norm excess and unused commodity-material goods, including industrial by-products, into the turn-over. Gossnab Deputy Chairman comrade A.I. Kartvelishvili is directly in charge of this entire activity. We must say that in practice he has been able to achieve a creative and aggressive style of work. This, of course, was with the aid of the committee management, Comrade O.V. Kvilitaya, and other comrades. A clear example is the recently adopted joint decision of the Gossnab collegium and the Leninist Party Raykom of the city of Tbilisi on the organization of exhibition enterprises and construction sites as part of the formulation of work on the economy and rational application of material and fuel-energy resources. This is a very good beginning.

Nevertheless, the rate of reduction in material consumption for social production, as we have already noted above, cannot be considered satisfactory. In connection with this, the interdepartmental commission must approach the evaluation of the work of our economic managers with greater principle and stricter requirements. Extensive rights have been granted to this organ, and it must utilize them in full measure.

The activity of the enterprise technological services takes on a huge, if not decisive significance under conditions of modern production. After all, a well-developed technology is the main means to economy in the expenditures of time and labor and the most assured direction for growth in labor productivity and improvement in the quality of the manufactured product. Managing this service at the plant is a very responsible job, and not everyone is suited for this work. It is very important to select the right person.

Communist Comrade T.V. Akhobadze is well known at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant. He has travelled the road from apprentice electrical installer to head of the technical section and has made significant input into the development of the production technology of ferroalloys, the construction of furnaces, and the solution of other problems. The decision was made to appoint Comrade Akhobadze to the position of chief engineer. However, as sometimes happens, this position was too much for him. He is a very competent and conscientious specialist, but this job did not work out for him. Then, as it turned out, the correct decision was made to appoint him to the position of deputy chief engineer on new technology. It was as if the man came alive again.

Before our very eyes, all the work on introduction of new engineering and progressive technology, on mechanization of labor, on environmental protection, and on the creation of waste-free production took a turn for the better. These changes were facilitated by the numerous inventions and innovative proposals of Comrade T.V. Akhobadze himself.

We often say: chief technologist, chief metallurgist, chief agronomist, chief zootechnician, without thinking seriously about the meaning of these words. This, after all, is a worker who is really the chief in his sector, who determines the quality of production activity of the enterprise and the management. He must possess great authority, extensive professional skills and, I would say, a scientific knowledge of all the problems. He must be independent and have initiative. He must be up to this responsible position in spirit and in his thought process. It requires talent and calling. Then the work in production will proceed without any problems and keep par with the pace of scientific-technical progress.

III.

An invariable trait of a proper style of economic management at the current stage must be, as required by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, a universal intensification of cost accounting sources, and an improvement in the financial-economic activity of enterprises, organizations and farms.

As a result of successive development of the system of production cost management, according to the summaries for the first six months, the party task for above-plan reduction of this indicator has on the whole been successfully fulfilled by the republic's labor collectives. The overall sum of above-plan savings on the production cost of commodity industrial production for January-June comprised over 18.4 million rubles.

Nevertheless, at numerous enterprises and at numerous farms this work has been organized in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. We had only to delve deeper, to see how the appropriate workers are acting in this direction. We could see numerous discrepancies, shortcomings, and a lack of understanding by these comrades of the tasks facing them.

An example of this may be the style of work by the deputy general director of the Tbilisi Production Association "Elektrovozostroitel'" on economic questions, Comrade N.A. Merabishvili. He is not demanding enough in regard to his subordinate services, he does not delve into the essence of the problems which arise, he does not see a job which has been begun through to its end, and as a result numerous helpful endeavors remain on the drawing board. The control over the financial state of the association is insufficiently effective, there is no single structured system of organization of work on ensuring solvency and credit risk, etc.

A comprehensive analysis of the plant's indicators and its solvency showed an unsightly picture. The presence of above-norm remnants of commodity-material goods, of finished production which had no shipping orders, as well as finished production which was not in demand by the population, and unplanned expenditures all led to a difficult financial position and systematic overdue financial liabilities to the Gosbank in large amounts. The commercial services and Deputy General Director of the Association on Commercial Affairs Comrade T.V. Lursmanashvili are also greatly at fault in this matter.

A careful study of the reasons for this situation has shown that the style and methods of the management of economic operation are fully outdated. For example, it was not the commercial service, but the financial section which was charged with sales functions. At the same time, no one has performed an in-depth analysis of the financial problems for a long time. The state of the bookkeeping accounting leaves something to be desired.

The workers of the Ministry of Finance, Gosplan, and Gosbank, with the support of the Central Committee, have given the necessary aid to the association's economic service. At present the situation seems to be normalizing. According to the summaries for the six-month period, the fulfillment of all the technico-economic indicators is anticipated, including the responsibilities for above-plan reduction of production cost. However, if Comrade N.A. Merabishvili and other managers do not change their style of work, this improvement may prove to be only temporary, and the association will again find itself in a difficult financial position. We cannot allow this to happen. Thus, it is time to draw the necessary conclusions.

And what is going on at some of the bookkeeping services? There is an absence of elementary order, even though this is the basis, the mirror of all financial activity. We asked the comrades to delve deeper into the style of operation of the chief bookkeepers of certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They determine in great part the end results of agricultural production. The statute prescribes that the chief bookkeeper will ensure the organization of bookkeeping accounting and control over the rational, economic application of all resources and the safe-keeping of socialist property.

However, does the work of the chief bookkeeper at the Khovle village kolkhoz in the Kaspskiy rayon, Comrade G.Ye. Mikutishvili, even minimally meet these requirements? He does not concern himself with the everyday economic management process, and implements practically no control functions. The schedule for document turnover is ignored at the kolkhoz. Primary documentation is formulated at a very low level and with long delays.

As a result of incorrect computation of the average number of workers, the labor productivity per work is distorted in the annual report. Necessary attention is not given to accounting of the farm's labor resources.

No inventory of monetary and commodity-material resources has been performed in the kolkhoz in the last 2-3 years. As a result, an audit for 1983 of the warehouse director showed a shortage of commodity-material goods in considerable proportions.

In other words, we may conclude that the chief bookkeeper is not performing his duties at all. We believe that the party rayon committees and the managers of agro-industrial associations must delve deeper into all these questions and carry out principled and strict judgements on them. Our comrades will probably agree that this kolkhoz and its bookkeeping office do not comprise the exception. Such a situation is characteristic for the bookkeeping services of many farms, and this must be seriously considered at the republic economic conference on problems of the APK [agro-industrial complex].

It is no less important to keep questions of standardization and payment for labor and material stimulation of workers constantly within our field of vision. These questions are of principle importance.

The work of the party committee on construction of the Zhinvali Hydroelectrical Station, which devoted particular attention to the introduction of progressive methods of labor organization and new forms of labor stimulation, must be noted. The incentive measures were closely tied with the worker output and with the growth in labor productivity. The results of this approach were the impressive achievements of the Zhinvali hydraulic power plant builders, who systematically overfulfill their annual plan indicators. And it is no accident that the work of the party committee on the construction of the Zhinvali GES was recently praised by the secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

However, matters are not like this everywhere. At many enterprises and in individual ministries and departments wages have still not become an effective lever for stimulating highly productive labor. For example, at the Kvaisi Lead-Zinc Ore Administration for the months of January-April the increase in wages comprised 1.8 percent per 1 percent of growth in labor productivity, at the Samtred Construction Materials Combine this figure was 2.7 percent. At the Tbilisi Mirror-Mechanical Combine -- 2.1, at the Batumi Bamboo Furniture Factory -- 1.9, etc. Moreover, at some enterprises the wages increase even with a reduction in the labor productivity, as was the case according to the 4-month summaries in the production association "Gruzugol'" [Georgian Coal], in the Batumi production association "Kavkaztransformator" [Caucauses Transformers], and in the Tbilisi production association "Stankostroitel'" [Machine Tool Builder].

This abnormal situation is primarily determined by serious shortcomings arising in the work of standardization and payment for labor. And here, again, the underestimation of the role of the appropriate sections and services is also expressed. How could it be that at the production association on metal products within the Ministry of Local Industry the output norms are being fulfilled by more than 150 percent, while the output of gross production per worker dropped by 2.5 percent in 1983 as compared with 1982, while the average monthly wage increased by 6.5 percent? The fact is that the relative share of technically substantiated norms here does not exceed 63.5 percent, and these norms are not reviewed.

In spite of a rather high level of output norm fulfillment, the plan assignments for rates of production output growth, labor productivity and rates of its growth are being disrupted at the production association "Gruzugol'", the scientific-production association "Gruzsel'khozmahs" [Georgian Agricultural Machinery], and at a number of other enterprises. We would like to believe that this is a temporary occurrence and that the comrades will draw the necessary conclusions.

There are also numerous unresolved questions also in the payment of material remuneration. Every year up to 30-40 percent of the material incentive funds in the republic's national economy are practically unused. Evidently, the Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems], the Ministry of Finance, the Gosplan, and ministries and departments should perform a more in-depth study of the reasons leading to this situation, considering the great socio-economic and political significance of this question.

Or let us take such a current problem as the introduction of the brigade form of labor organization. Comrade P.Sh. Tordiya related a very interesting account on this matter based on the experience of the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov. Here too there is a broad field of activity open for sections on labor and wages. The introduction of brigade cost accounting requires extensive preparatory work. And, of course, it can bring maximal effect when the questions of standardizing labor activity have been resolved, when each worker receives material remuneration in accordance with his input into the common good.

This is particularly important since individual ministries still take a formal approach to the organization of collective labor and pay insufficient attention to the effectiveness and improvement of qualitative indicators for the development of the brigade order. Brigade councils bear a formal character, and do not exercise the rights given to them.

IV.

In working out a long-term economic strategy, our party pays particular attention to the solution of social questions, and primarily to the complete solution of the food problem in the long-term.

We are speaking primarily of improving the yield of the potential created within the APK and the material and financial resources directed toward the agro-industrial complex. The realization of this demand by Comrade K.U. Chernenko is also directly tied with improvement of the style of activity of the new organs of management for the agro-industrial complex.

In the 4 years of the 5-year plan, a 16.6 percent increase in industrial production is anticipated for the sectors of the APK, as compared with the 15.6 percent called for in the 5-year plan. Despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, the plans for procurement of most basic agricultural crops will be overfulfilled, including animal husbandry products. The situation is different for production plans, which are systematically disrupted. The problem here lies not only in weather conditions. Much depends also on the ineffective use of land, material and labor resources, and of capital investments. This must be the primary focus of attention by the new APK administrative organs.

Certain operational questions should also be resolved more quickly. Thus, at the present time the procurement of fodder requires care and attention. You know what unfavorable weather conditions developed in many regions of the country, which were reflected in the production of grain and fodder crops. In this situation it is very important to use every fine day for the procurement of a maximal amount of fodder.

According to the latest data, the procurement of fodder in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of our republic is proceeding at a rather fast pace on the whole, significantly ahead of last year's indicators. At the same time, the farms in the Gurdzhaanskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Dushetskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy, Terzholskiy and other rayons are falling behind in the procurement of coarse fodders. Hay is being procured at a slow rate in the Khashurskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Dushetskiy and certain other rayons. The removal of straw from harvested fields is very slow in the Gardabanskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy, Kaspskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy and Goriyskiy rayons.

A particularly difficult situation has arisen in the Dushetskiy rayon, where the natural fodder crops, particularly hay resources, are poorly utilized. Work on the removal of straw is being performed in an unorganized manner in the Tsiteltskaroyskiy rayon. Most of the adherent rayons and individual farms have still not begun the procurement of fodder in this rayon. The straw is spoiling and losing its quality. The Adzher comrades are slowly drifting apart.

We asked Comrade G.D. Mgeladze to review the balance of fodder for each rayon and to confirm it at a meeting of the Goskomsel'khozproizvodstvo collegium. This work should not be put off. All the problems must be solved before it is too late. For example, our Adzhar comrades have raised the question of the necessity of bringing in 40,000 tons of coarse fodder. But where is it to be brought in from? What sources can we take it from? No one knows. This is why it is important to define in conjunction with the republic, and if need be also the union organs, the measures necessary to find optimal solutions, primarily in regard to those rayons which are experiencing a fodder shortage.

Recently the Central Committee bureau discussed in detail the problems of formulating new management organs on the farm, noting particularly that the creation of a unified Goskomitet [State Committee] on agricultural production has already yielded a certain effect. At the same time it was indicated that we expect a competitive return from the new management organs in terms of increasing the level of agricultural production not in the distant future, but very soon. This includes also the results of the present year.

For example, our comrades tell us that a favorable grain crop has been raised. We expect that this year the harvest will be much more organized than ever before, without any significant losses. The predictions for grapes are also quite favorable. Comrade O.G. Vardzelashvili presented the corresponding data. Here, too, it is important to harvest it within a short time -- in 2 weeks, and not in 2 months, as is usually the case. After all, Goskomsel'khozproizvodstvo has all the capacities for concentrating, technology, human resources, and specialists, and ensuring good end result for obtainint high crop yields.

In other words, I believe that a truly mobile mechanism of management has been created in our republic, and now it is important to learn how to use it wisely.

It is necessary, for example, for all the deputy chairmen of Goskomsel'khozproizvodstvo to work with full return. After all, they answer independently for very important sections and directions of work. For example, we asked Comrade D.Ye. Sarishvili and Comrade V.I. Metreveli, who is presently in charge of the republic's agricultural science, the following question. We at the Kutaisi Automobile Plant have mastered the production of an agricultural tow vehicle. This is a new vehicle which is very much needed on the farm. As we know, it can move, for example, alongside a combine at a special reduced speed, and thereby solve many complex problems. We must distribute 500 motor vehicles throughout the republic. We would like to know, has anyone proposed seeing how this tow vehicle will operate under real conditions during the present harvest? We turned also to the first secretary of the Tsiteltskaroyskiy party raykom and to other comrades. However, it turned out that no one is showing any initiative. Yet why shouldn't the machine be tested in practical application now? Why not find out the shortcomings in time, why not find the necessary design decisions? After all, the need for this invariably arises with the introduction of new technology. It is necessary to show more initiative and independence.

Comrade D.N. Dvalishvili spoke from this very podium, and recently we heard him at the meeting of the Coordinating Council on Scientific-Technical Progress. It is simply customary that the comrades themselves, without any special assignments, seek the place of the Ministry of Finance in implementing scientific-technical progress. At his own initiative, Comrade Dvalishvili turns to the Academy of Sciences, to the State Committee on Science and Technology, and to the republic Gosplan. I say this to point out that it is first of all we, high-level managers, ministers, raykom secretaries, and other comrades, who must show initiative, resourcefulness, and independence.

How are the management functions distributed between the party raykom, the rayispolkom and the agro-industrial association? This is a completely new question, this is untouched virgin territory. It is time to seek and find the answers to this question, time to weigh everything seriously and think everything through. We must know how the style of work of the agro-industrial associations is formulated and how the party management of the agro-industrial complex is being improved.

Today as never before it is necessary for the party raykoms -- the leading segments of political management on the farm -- exert effective influence on the activity of the agro-industrial associations. This work is very multifaceted and highly creative. Very much of it depends on the activity not only of the raykom first secretaries, but also of the sectorial secretaries in treating agriculture. We assigned our comrades to look into how this work is being performed in several regions, including, for example, in the Lagodekhskiy rayon where this sector is in its 8th year of being managed by party raykom second secretary Comrade B.A. Lomidze.

He is an experienced and knowledgeable worker. This, of course, is good. However, if we judge by the end results through the sphere of the APK, clearly these qualities are not enough now. Not only are the plans for production and procurement of basic types of agricultural products systematically underfulfilled in the rayon, but for some of them there has even been a reduction as compared with 1977. There are many reasons for this, and one of them is hidden specifically in the insufficient level of party management. Evidently Comrade B.A. Lomidze has somehow grown accustomed to his post, is gradually losing his initiative and capacity to think and work on a large scale, among a veritable sea of everyday questions all demanding solution he sometimes loses track of the key elements.

Thus, in all the years of operation of the agro-industrial association, he has only been present several times at the meetings of the RAPO council. The party raykom has not generalized the results of the association's work and does not seek the most effective forms of management over the processes taking place on the farm.

The leading role of the party raykom agricultural section is also not apparent, where two people have already been replaced. The necessary close contact between the section and RAPO is absent. Here at RAPO, there is also a high personnel changeover rate, and to this day seven vacancies remain, including the position of one deputy chairman and one section director.

To the present time, not a single important question associated with the functioning of the APK has been introduced to the raykom bureau at the personal initiative of Comrade B.A. Lomidze. The raykom pays practically no attention to the course of implementation of the well-known resolution by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers on strengthening the economy of agricultural enterprises which are operating at a loss.

Comrade B.A. Lomidze must radically restructure his thinking and critically re-evaluate the style of his work. The first secretary of the Lagodekhi party raykom, Comrade N.A. Khtiashvili must take all this into consideration. Sometimes he makes hasty decisions, including those concerning personnel placement.

He was elected, and literally a month later he raises the question of replacing the chairman of the agro-industrial association. Is this permissible? This is not the right approach. Maybe a certain worker should be replaced, but first of all it is necessary to look closely, to judge carefully, to select a new person. I am speaking of this matter so that our other comrades can draw the necessary conclusions.

We know that the RAPO council manages the new segments of the APK leadership in the rayon sector. This council is a collective organ. The council and its leadership were formed on democratic principles. Here, collectivity and one-man management in administration are organically combined. This should be the basis for the style of operation of the new management organs, which by its very essence corresponds to the principles of collective management.

This is specifically the style of operation of the councils, management boards, apparata, and chairmen of the agro-industrial associations of the Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Kobuletskiy, Zugdidskiy, Gardabanskiy, Goriyskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Sagaderzhoyskiy and a number of other rayons which correctly evaluate the principle questions of APK activity, evaluate and make the appropriate decisions while maintaining the competency and authority of the council, board, chairman, etc. They have a mastery of the practical state of affairs and have a good long-range outlook. The decisions which they make are reflected in the end results of production and in an increase in its effectiveness.

However, this is not the case everywhere. Let us take, for example, the Chiatura RAPO (chairman, Comrade R.L. Tsignadze). The positions of first deputy chairman of the association for the mechanization and electrification section, the senior economist and chief zootechnologist have not yet been filled. The appropriate directive has not yet been issued on distribution of functions between the specialists of the individual subdivisions. The scheme of the organizational structure for the RAPO management apparatus has not been compiled. Changes associated with the adoption of a new staff assignment structure have not been introduced into the make-up of the management board.

Although the meetings of the council and board are held on a regular basis, the work itself is performed in the old manner, primarily by the cabinet method. The council and board rarely examine problems arising in the operation of the agricultural enterprises and organizations which are part of the association.

Here is what I would like to say about this. The new structure of the APK management facilitates the intensification of the democratic bases of management. This comprises the political significance of the action which we have taken. The councils of the rayon agro-industrial associations must take into their arsenal numerous forms and methods of work by the party and soviet organs. After all, many questions which before were taken to the party raykom plenums and sessions of the rayon Soviets can and must now be discussed at the RAPO councils. These must be discussed with no less depth and principle, and oftentimes with the participation of the raykom secretaries and ispolkom chairmen. This will take the load off the party and soviet organs, and at the same time will facilitate the increased authority of the new management organs on the farm.

In connection with the fact that numerous questions of interrelations of rayon agro-industrial associations with party and soviet organs have not been fully worked out, we have a proposal for holding a special correspondence scientific-practical conference on the problems of formulating the style of work by party, soviet and economic management organs under conditions of the new forms of management of the rayon agro-industrial complex.

I believe it would make sense for us in the Central Committee to work separately with the secretaries of party committees and association chairmen, to send out topical questionnaires to them, to generalize the proposals of their comrades, to acquaint all the rayon committees and RAPO councils with them. And there is no hurry. Let the comrades carefully work out all the problems on site, let them work on themselves. And in about 3-4 months we will hold a summary conference or a special expanded meeting of the Central Committee bureau on this question.

We are interested in the opinions of party committee secretaries on such problems as the role of the party committees in the formulation and development of RAPO initiative and independence and in increasing their responsibility for the state of affairs in the APK sectors; the activity of party committees in the selection, placement and training of the work force in the agro-industrial complex; the development of the economic mechanism for interaction of the sectors entering into the APK, and others.

It would be desirable for the chairmen of the rayon agro-industrial associations to in turn work through such topics as the formulation, development and improvement of the work of the agro-industrial associations; the economic levers for stimulating the growth of production and improving product quality in the APK; the agro-industrial association and improved farming culture; ratification of a strict plan, financial and accounting discipline, etc.

Each one must work hard on these topics. This is serious scientific labor.

We believe that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers should take analogous measures for the ispolkom chairmen of the rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies.

Since this is a very extensive and responsible measure, the proposal has been made to formulate a special working group for its implementation comprised of Comrades D.I. Patiashvili, Zh.K. Shartava, L.L. Zakaidze, G.S. Mamatsashvili, O.G. Vardzelashvili, G.D. Mgeladze, and other comrades, and with the involvement of the Institute for Management of the National Economy and other economic institutes.

I am sure that this collective form of discussion of the problems of style of party and economic management of the APK will give a solid theoretical and practical effect.

In the future we will have to work out the problems of formulating the style of activity of the party committees under the conditions of new organs of territorial management in the cities. We must already now be looking at how to formulate the style of operation of the Tbilisi and Poti party gorkoms and other party committees, how they interact with the territorial associations. Perhaps these questions should be discussed at the Central Committee secretariat or bureau. After all, some errors and miscalculations were allowed in the course of the formulation of the agro-industrial associations. Many of these can now be avoided.

In connection with this, both the style of operation of the republic ministries and departments and their interactions with the local segments of management are in need of improvement. The manager of a ministry must have a good mastery of the methods of party, soviet, and economic construction. Only in this case will he be in a condition to find the correct tone in his interrelation with the workers of other organs. Only the close combination of these methods will enable him to work out a truly party-oriented style of management.

The ministries must coordinate their work more effectively with the local organs and must have an operational effect on the state of affairs at the local sites. Comrade T.Sh. Imedadze and other comrades focused acute attention on this matter with full justification. Unfortunately, we do not always see such an attitude in practical application. Often departmental interests take the upper hand over beneficial endeavors. Often many enterprises are not reached which, while playing a modest role in the sector, have great significance for a certain region.

The ministries must show more interest in the problems of regional development and must facilitate the improvement of regional management. Otherwise, what happens? The resolution by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers directed Gosplan to forward to the republic's rayons assignments on the

necessary volume of production for the second quarter of the current year based on the data of ministries and departments on the distribution of the indicated assignments by subdepartmental management in a regional cross-section. However, many ministries and departments were very late in presenting the republic's Gosplan the necessary data, while others did not do so at all despite repeated reminders. This, after all, is a case of totally ignoring executive discipline. As a result, the quarter ended in such a way that the Gosplan was unable to determine the appropriate assignments for autonomous formulations, cities and rayons in the republic, and the comrades who spoke earlier told of all of this.

On the other hand, on some other questions there is too much guardianship and regimentation. This is particularly true for various investigations. Thus, for example, at the Telavi rayon RAPO in June alone, 26 people were sent on business trips from various republic organs, and altogether -- for a period of 142 days. During this same month the Signakhi rayon was visited by 40 people for a duration of 60 days. The importance is not, after all, in the number of investigations, but in their quality. It happens that there may be many investigators, but the disorder remains.

The Central Committee bureau recently made the decision to coordinate inspections, investigations and other forms of control implemented by the republic organs at the sites. At the Council of Ministers, a council on the coordination of plans for control-investigation work at ministries and departments is being formed, headed by Comrade N.A. Chitanav. It is time to bring about the necessary state order in this matter, to better control the quality of the control activity itself.

For the purpose of further increasing the responsibility of the ministry and departmental collegia and their apparatus as a whole for the state of affairs within the sectors, for intensification of their role in the successful implementation of national economic problems, and for strengthening the executive discipline, the Council of Ministers has prepared a draft of a Standard Position on Collegia of Ministries and Departments of the Georgian SSR, which will be reviewed in the near future by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

It would be good to send out this document ahead of time to the party raykoms and ispolkoms so that it might actually become the fruit of our collective labor.

Our party's social program provides for a significant increase in the production of consumer goods, as described in detail today by Comrade S.Ye. Khabeishvili. The attitude toward this important question is also a sort of indicator of the style of operation of one or another management organ, an indicator of the political maturity of the economic manager.

Over the past decade the production of consumer goods has more than doubled in the republic. However, the relative share of consumer goods within the overall volume of industrial production has remained at almost the same level, and in 1983 comprised 36.2 percent. This is primarily associated with the fact that this indicator is reduced year after year in the Ministry of Light Industry. The ministry's management should consider this fact.

On the other hand, the consumer goods consolidation section created at the end of last year within the Gosplan apparatus should increase its influence on all these processes. The tasks facing this section are extensive and crucial. The main one is to achieve a balance in monetary income and expenditures of the population.

The section started its work well, actively embarking on working out a program for the development of consumer goods production and a system of personal services up to the year 2000.

However, its work should not be limited to this. Working in conjunction with the Gosplan sectorial departments and the ministries, it must perform planned and goal-oriented work on the maximal utilization of the potential capacities for expanding production and updating manufactured products as available in the republic.

The republic's Gosplan First Deputy Chairman, Comrade O.I. Lolashvili, whom everyone knows to be a competent manager with extensive experience in party and management work, also dealt with the work of the section and with this sphere as a whole. All this instills the hope that work in this direction will continue to develop and improve.

At the same time, along with quantity, there is also the acute problem of quality of consumer goods. Quality is today the most important question, which determines the satisfaction of the population's solvent demand. Recently a front-page article in PRAVDA criticized the quality of products manufactured by a number of enterprises within the republic's Ministry of Light Industry. In the near future we will hear a report by the republic's Minister of Light Industry, Comrade G.P. Gamtsemlidze presented to the Central Committee bureau on the work which is being performed in this direction.

As the results of investigations show, the measures taken by the ministry, production associations and enterprises within the system are still inadequate. The product quality inspection existing within the ministry is limited to a statement of facts on the output of low quality products and does not outline any means for eliminating the manfacture of such products. If it does give recommendations, it does not implement any control over their fulfillment. The remaining years of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 12th Five-Year Plan must become years of increasing production effectiveness, of sharply improving quality and expanding the assortment of manufactured products for the enterprises of the republic's system of the Ministry of Light Industry as a whole. In this connection, we are placing definite hopes on the recently appointed republic First Deputy Minister of Light Industry, Comrade L.V. Shengeliy, who is in charge of questions of quality of manufactured products.

On the other hand, the initiative of the local Soviets of People's Deputies is playing an ever greater role in the production of consumer goods. Recently the republic's Council of Ministers discussed the report by the Kutaisi gorispolkom on the work performed in this direction. It is good that the city has worked out a program for increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods for 1983-1985 and for the period to 1990, as ratified at the session of the Soviet of People's Deputies.

However, even here, in Kutaisi, where the situation is relatively favorable, the growth in volume of consumer goods output is still slow and individual enterprises are not fulfilling the plans for consumer goods production. In 1983 there were 150 varieties of goods manufactured instead of the planned 213. At group "A" enterprises, an average of 50 kopeks worth of consumer goods were produced per ruble of the wage fund -- a rather low indicator.

As you can see, the reserves are still large. And it is primarily the city council organs which must be held responsible for their implementation. These are not fully exercising their legal rights and powers.

The city and rayon ispolkoms must increase their attention toward these questions. For this purpose, the Soviets must have a more in-depth mastery of the economic methods and levers of management. They must effectively utilize them in practice and constantly increase their role in the construction of economic management. The responsibility of the Soviets for the state of the economy within the channel of requirements by our party must constantly increase. This is the main direction in improving the style of their activity.

The ispolkoms must intensify control over the activity of the sphere of trade and domestic services. They must strive toward the improvement of their operation and the introduction of various innovations. In Rustavi they have been able to create a dispatch service for the efficient supply and handling of goods. At the same time, the "wait and see" position of the Mintorg [Ministry of Commerce] and Tsekavshiri [expansion unknown] on creating similar services in other regions is unclear. Here too the local Soviets should display their initiative and persistence.

First of all, more attention should be focused on obvious oversights in the use of the republic's resort capacities. On the other hand, the capital also has considerable reserves. Let us take, for example such a seemingly leading plan fulfilling unit as the Tbilisi Administration of Domestic Services. It operates without any long-range plans. Planning of the volume of services is done mechanically, and collective forms of management are ignored. It is unsatisfactory that the frequency of appeals by the city's domestic service workers in various instances on the question of unfavorable state of affairs in management has increased.

The director is Comrade R.A. Kuchukhidze -- a young communist and candidate in sciences. However, he has not had enough practical work experience. Therefore, the Minbyt [Ministry of Consumer Services] the Tbilisi gorispolkom have been called upon to help him, and to facilitate his quick formulation of the qualities and skills needed by an administrator.

In speaking of the most current and acute social problems, we cannot overlook the question of residential housing construction. Comrade K.U. Chernenko presented the task of providing in the Basic Directions to the Year 2000 for the solution of the housing problem.

The plan for the first 6-month period for the operational introduction of housing area has on the whole been fulfilled by 107 percent. Thanks to the system in effect in the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers for working with contracting organizations which are falling behind, the gap in assimilation of means for housing construction has been narrowed.

Nevertheless, the problem of eliminating barracks and housing accommodations in basements, as well as the long waiting lists for improved housing conditions, require a constant increase in the volume of housing construction. The solution of this problem is possible only with the appropriate restructuring and increase in the operational capacities of the house building industry and with provision of construction sites with material and labor resources. In this direction, we have taken specific steps and have developed and ratified measures with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Construction for the period to 1995. A number of house building combines are being reconstructed, and in the future the introduction of new housing series is envisioned. However, the requirements of the day come before the most thoroughly calculated measures. Therefore, we must even now seek new reserves and means for sharply increasing the volumes of introduced housing facilities within the republic.

One such reserve is individual residential construction, which is still not being given enough attention, even though there are fairly good beginnings in this direction in the republic. This problem must be dealt with in depth. For example, in the city of Gori on the site of old structures, the citizens had the opportunity, with the support of the local organs, to build residential houses according to individual plans. It is particularly important to utilize such experience in those cities and populated areas where there are no territories suitable for the construction of multi-apartment residential houses.

The first steps have been taken toward the industrialization of individual construction. The Abkhazi Oblast and Sukhumi city party committees have made a good start. The Sukhumi House Building Combine has developed the output of individual residential houses of the cottage type. These provide all the conveniences, have well-developed architectural-plan decisions, and compare favorably with their predecessors. In order to introduce these endeavors on a wide scale, the planning organs must provide for the construction of these houses in the plans of contracting organization and must centrally supply them with the basic building materials. It would also be expedient to create a subdivision within the republic Council of Ministers GlavUKS [Main Administration on Capital Construction] which would engage especially in these problems.

And now a word about housing quality. At the beginning of the current year, a special resolution was issued by the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers containing comprehensive measures for improving the quality of housing construction and a republic party-management aktiv was held. Analogous meetings of the active membership were held in the cities of Sukhumi, Batumi, Kutaisi, Gori, and Rustavi. Unfortunately, as yet there have been no discernible shifts, although there have been some individual examples showing that in principle we can build well. This becomes apparent in looking at the construction of the residential house by the No 10 Trust on Samtredskaya Street in the city of Tbilisi. There is one notable detail here: there is no litter at all around the construction site. In my opinion, this fact alone is very telling, and indicates first of all what can be accomplished by means of skilled work organization and increased executive discipline. We would hope that this approach would soon become the accepted norm instead of being a pleasant exception.

V.

In touching upon the problem of improving the style and methods of economic management, we turn to the most powerful level for increasing the creative activity of the masses. Today it is important to engage this lever with maximal return. In the second six-month period, in order to achieve the growth rate for industrial production at a level of 122 percent as indicated in the five-year plan, it is necessary to manufacture additional production in the sum of over 100 million rubles.

This indicator must be ensured at any cost, as it is only in this case that we can expect stable operation in the next and final year of the five-year plan. Moreover, the plan for the coming year is rather intensive. However, it is specifically this fact which reflects the interests of the republic and of our entire country. After all, the results for 1985 will in turn determine the formulation of the plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan, and it must become a qualitatively new step in implementing the long-term strategic program for developing the productive forces of the republic as determined by the well-known decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers dealing with Georgia. Comrade D.L. Kartvelishvili named these boundaries in his speech.

The party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and the CPSU Central Committee Secretary General himself all show constant concern for our republic. One other special resolution has been adopted by the Central Committee Politburo, which calls for the USSR Gosplan, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Professional Unions] and us to work out a long-range program for the improvement and development of the Georgian Black Sea coast. This is the personal directive of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, as well as a resolution for the construction of the Trans-Caucauses Railroad. Let me express in your name our deep gratitude and thanks to the Central Committee, to the Central Committee Politburo, and the Comrade K.U. Chernenko for such concern.

If by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, according to preliminary computations, we ensure the achievement and a slight overfulfillment of the all-union indicator for the

production of national per capita income, then by the new century we will reach or surpass the all-union level not only by individual indicators, but by the entire complex of parameters of economic and social development, foremost among which is the manufacture of industrial products per capita. We are speaking here of increasing the contribution of the Georgian SSR into the all-union welfare.

The plan for Basic Directions for Economic and Social Development of the Republic for 1986-1990 and to the Period to the Year 2000 developed by the Gosplan generally ensures the realization of this complex and multi-faceted task.

There are plans for the implementation of a complex of measures on the innovation and development of territorial organization of productive forces and for equalizing the levels of development of the republic's regions and creating appropriate conditions for continued increase in the living standard of the people. All this will be reflected in the unprecedented growth rate of the economy in small and medium sized cities, and in mountain and foothill regions.

In a word, the transition of the republic's economy to an intensive path of development should be completed by the year 2000, and the 12th Five-Year Plan is an important step along the road to this strategic goal.

Everything must be carefully weighed and evaluated. Let us admit candidly that some of the disproportions and difficulties which arose in the 11th Five-Year Plan were to a certain degree caused by incorrect planning and in some cases -- by the lack of a deep-seated scientific substantiation of certain indicatory. We have learned much and achieved much, but there have also been some shortcomings. And, if before under conditions of a presence of extensive reserves which lay literally on the surface, such an approach did not entail serious consequences since there was always a way to cover over the shortfalls of certain sectors and the underharvesting of certain agricultural cultures, today, when most of the reserves have already been put into use, this approach is no longer acceptable. The plan must be intensive but realistic and properly balanced. I believe that the appropriate organs, working in conjunction with sections of the Central Committee, must once again closely examine the basic positions of the draft for the 12th Five-Year Plan from this standpoint.

Here must proceed from the fact that in the new five-year plan we anticipate a serious increase in the yield from new forms of economic management and that we will put into use deep-seated reserves for intensification, placing the emphasis on accelerating scientific-technical progress. It is necessary for the tasks on new technology to be more closely tied in with the basic parameters of the five-year plan and to provide for its scientific-technical provision. For this it is important to learn how to precisely and realistically compute the technical and economic effect from the introduction of innovations and to make this process more manageable.

One of the largest reserves, if we approach this question from broad party positions, remains the improvement of the combination of sectorial and territorial aspects of management. This was particularly stressed in the last resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia, "On the Work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on Improving the System of Management, Increasing the Level of Economic Work, and Rational Application of Resources."

First of all, as was stressed at the preceding plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the skilled combination of territorial and sectorial experiments takes on great importance. At the same time it is necessary to strive toward further intensification in the effect of local organs in strengthening cost accounting, improving the social infrastructure, and accelerating scientific-technical progress. On the whole, even before the end of the present five-year plan we must create a sufficiently tuned and regulated economic management mechanism for the purpose of its optimal application in the coming years.

The realization of the plan for the Five-Year Period will depend greatly on the skilled party management of the economy and by the solution of important socio-economic problems. We are placing great hopes on such form of combination of sectorial and territorial management as the bilateral measures taken by republic organs with the union ministries and departments. At the same time, these ensure the optimal combination of the party, soviet, and economic management by the solution of one problem or another. After all, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, certain party committees and local organs all take an active part in these questions along with the union ministries and the republic Council of Ministers. In principle, we have already worked out the 12th Five-Year Plan with 12 ministries, which allows us to prepare ahead of time for the realization of the five-year plan.

We believe such an approach is quite effective. It should be actively introduced into the interrelations of local republic organs with the republic's ministries and departments. The comrades have already spoken of this. We believe that this practice will bring significant effect in the 12th Five-Year Plan. Therefore, the Gosplan and republic ministries and departments, working in conjunction with local party and soviet organs, should begin working on these questions and should compile a broad program of such measures throughout all the regions of the republic.

Of course, the intensification of party influence on economic management activity must also be implemented in other directions. This is associated primarily with a further increase in the authority of primary party organizations and their more active involvement in socio-economic planning. It is specifically in this case that all the questions are sequentially resolved and brought to their logical conclusion.

In connection with this, I would like to touch upon a very important question associated with planning at the lowest level of management. We still have not achieved a breakthrough in introducing the start of planning from the labor collectives. In this instance there is still time. Therefore, let us take firm resolve and sequentially introduce such a practice. Before ratifying a plan, we will organize its general discussion at the enterprises, in the shops and sectors, and in the brigades, party meetings, professional union and komsomol organizations.

It would not be a bad idea if in the process of all this work the party committees and the party bureaus examined and constantly controlled the formulation not only of the plan as a whole, but also its individual directions. This would include its provisions for problems of technical retooling and reconstruction, improvement of basic technical-economic indicators, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and solution of social questions. At the concluding stage this work may be summarized with the participation of managers of enterprises and farms.

Today it is extremely important to attract every worker, every specialist, to the important state work on plan compilation so that they would have a deep feeling for their personal responsibility in the five-year plan, for its basic parameters and subsequent realization. After all, it is on our long-range plans that the industrial and defensive might of our country is based, as well as the improved well-being of every worker. The party committees must work out a scheme for discussing the basic indicators of the 12th Five-Year Plan in the labor collectives and party organizations even before its ratification from above.

This is a very large and significant reserve. At the work sites the comrades are sometimes more aware of the production capacities, the available resources, and the engineering-technical and intellectual potential of the enterprise. it is specifically with consideration of this entire potential that we must determine the boundaries of the future five-year plan within the labor collectives, and then to defend the outlined positions before the administrative planning and economic management organs. Maybe it would make sense to work out an instructive letter under the management of Comrade B.V. Nikol'skiy which would deal with the order of discussion of the plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan by the labor collectives.

The main course of action by our party is the improvement of developed socialism. This is not a general calling, but a very specific task. The participation of every worker and every specialist in determining the prospects for the development of his enterprise and his collective is a very important element in improving developed socialism.

In other words, it is necessary for the labor collectives, the party organizations, and the party, soviet and economic management organs to take the initiative on formulation of the five-year and long-term plans into their own hands. If we speak in this case about the extensive and intensive means of development, at present the intensification of planning at the level of the labor collectives is an extreme necessity, as is the necessity of turning this work into a structured system. This matter must become the rule. It must become a law of collective life, so that the party and professional union organizations will show their initiative.

By the way, the professional unions also have rich possibilities in this regard. For example, a collective agreement with the administration is also a sort of plan. At the present time a number of republic ministries and sectorial professional union committees have begun the practice of signing special agreements on the improvement of social-domestic conditions for the workers for the five-year plan. It might possibly make sense for the Georgian Sovprof [Council of Professional Unions] to think about working out a similar five-year program at the level of the labor collectives, and then on its basis to conclude annual collective agreements.

The task of the party and professional union organizations consists of creating conditions whereby the workers themselves are vitally interested in the better application of the production potential, when they see to it that capacities do not stand idle or that production areas are not empty, and that the shift application factor of equipment is increased. After all, the higher the use factor of the production and intellectual potential by the labor collective, the more rights it has in terms of realization of the social program.

The Georgian Sovprof should prepare and conduct a special plenum on questions of improving planning in the labor collectives. Analogously, the republic Gosplan must conduct a special seminar with all the workers of the city and rayon planning organs and the major enterprises. We would ask the republic Council of Ministers to think through the questions of conducting analogous meetings with all the heads of planning subdivisions of the ministries and departments.

From the standpoint of improving planning at the level of bottom-line production segments, the optimal application of the possibilities offered by the brigade form of labor organization takes on great importance. Cost accounting brigades are essentially large cost accounting units, and they can take a most active part in the compilation of the five-year plan for the enterprise as well as for the individual work brigade. We believe that the republic's Gosplan and Goskomsel'khozproizvodstvo would be able to create exemplary base enterprises within industry and agriculture for compiling the five-year plan. This is a very important task.

The Second Republic Meeting of Secretary of Primary Party Organizations which was held a month ago stressed the importance of properly defining the place of each party organization and each communist in the overall struggle for further improving the economy. The recommendations and positions regarding primary party organizations which were formulated at this meeting may be extended in full measure to apply to the party committees, gorkoms and raykoms. The style of their operation in the sphere of economics was very clearly and comprehensively defined by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "For the party committees to deal with economic management means primarily to deal with the people in charge of the economic management."

And it is people who define the style of operation. It is no accident that today we have touched upon questions of style in the activity not only of the upper echelon of economic managers, but that we have gone lower and attempted to analyze the forms and methods of work of people who are in charge of specific sections of production.

On one hand we have thus demonstrated that we intend to delve even deeper into the problems of economic management. Let each worker, regardless of the position which he occupies, know that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee can make his activity the subject of its judgement. It can closely study how a certain communist is dealing with his work responsibilities.

On the other hand, let the primary managers also know that we will judge the style of their activity based on how their subordinates are formulated, how their deputies conduct themselves, and how the specific enterprise services or managements act. After all, only when each worker is clearly aware of his own responsibilities, when he acts independently and with initiative, can we truly speak of real collective work, of economic democracy in the true sense of the word. Collectivity is the joint discussion of questions with the simultaneous specific responsibility of one specific worker for the assigned task and for its successful completion.

All the party committees must act analogously, reaching down to each worker, constantly delving into the problems of formulating economic management personnel.

Thus, for example, in examining the results of a systems analysis of the work of the Rustavi party gorkom for the past year, we reprimanded Second Gorkom Secretary, Comrade M.V. Asanishvili for not having enough independence, initiative, skill in determining decisive directions and concentrating the primary forces on them, and for not knowing how to find the most effective forms and methods of party influence. We must note that conclusions are being drawn from this criticism. Comrade Asanishvili has begun approaching the problems of the industry which he treats in a deeper manner and giving more attention to working with people. Much has been done in terms of introducing Poti experience and in increasing the role of the Soviets of People's Deputies and the responsibility of the economic managers for the level of administration activity.

Our Rustavi comrades must strengthen these tendencies and see that the style of work which is being introduced is reflected in the end results of the city's industrial enterprises. The party committee secretary of the Rustavi association "Azot", Comrade Yu.Sh. Machavariani, spoke today. He spoke with a knowledge of the matter, but did not touch upon the main question: how the party committee affects the formulation of a correct style of economic management. This is very important. We have great respect for Association Director Comrade G.T. Gogoladze, and he knows this. He is a good specialist and a true professional in his field. But he also has some shortcomings, which we have also pointed out repeatedly. He tries to take everything upon himself, to alone stand responsible for all the problems. For example, the role of the chief engineer and other managers is diminished at the enterprise.

The shop foremen have no independence. Yet Comrade Machavariani makes no mention of the work conducted with the director of the party committee, the secretary himself.

The immediate task of the party committees consists of noting the shortcomings of economic managers, of supporting them, but when necessary also criticizing and offering suggestions. I believe that in the Rustavi gorkom the comrades will take steps to see that the party organizations take a more active part in the problems of formulating economic managers.

We salute the initiative of the Kutaisi party gorkom, which prepared a plenum at which, with the participation of managers from the Ministry of Finance, the Central Statistical Administration, the Gruzkontor, Gosbank and USSR Stroybank, specially examined the tasks of the city's party organization in the matter of organizing primary accounting. And you know what attention V.I. Lenin gave to accounting and control. Comrade D.N. Dvalishvili spoke of the experience of the Kutaisi residents, and I would like to support him.

There is very much good in terms of improving party management of economic activity in Abkhaziya. Our comrades probably note that in recent years the autonomous republic is developing in a stable manner, at a high pace and, of course, these are the fruits of intensive work by the oblast party organization. Similar positive processes are characteristic for Adzharia, the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast, and some of our other regions.

Yesterday the Tbilisi party gorkom discussed the results of economic management activity for the first six-month period in a comprehensive and in-depth manner, from the standpoint of principle criticism and self-criticism. We must note that a number of serious observations were expressed addressed to certain ministries and departments. The names of managers of these ministries were named and, evidently, they must respond to the criticism in a timely manner and in essence.

In general, speaking of reacting to criticism, I would like to recommend more active use of the possibilities of the press, television and radio offered in this regard for comments not only by managers, but also by the very authors of the criticial observations, particularly when these remain unrealized.

The reports of economic managers are one of the most effective forms of party control, which is successively confirmed in the activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee bureau and secretariat. The amount of information and reports by ministries, department, enterprise and farm managers is increasing. Also widely practiced in information by bureau members, Central Committee secretaries, Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, directors of republic organs, and party committee secretaries on individual questions of building economic management.

An analogous style of work must be successively affirmed in all the organs, increasing the efficiency and responsibility of each worker.

The sectorial sections of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers must also improve their style of operation. They must participate in a more active and goal-oriented manner at rayon and city party committees and local Soviet ispolkoms, and should not limit themselves merely to the circle of ministries and departments which they treat.

We must increase the role of the instructional and inspection personnel in this matter. Wouldn't a meeting between an instructor of a Central Committee sectorial department and instructors from party committees responsible for the enterprises in this sector bring mutual benefit? Of course it would. Central Committee instructors must be well versed in the ministry, at the enterprises, and at the party raykoms and gorkoms. This will facilitate the increase in their authority and professional competence, as well as their organizational skills.

The style of work of a certain organ, a certain manager, must continue to be the center of attention of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and of each party committee. It is specifically through communists, through the improvement in the forms and methods of their activity that the party is able to most effectively act upon all the aspects of life in our society and upon accelerating the pace of socio-economic progress.

We would like each of you after this plenum to once again closely and self-critically analyze how you structure your work and the work of the services for which you are responsible, and to draw the necessary conclusions. Each of us, including the bureau members and Communist Party secretaries, have our shortcomings, as we have mentioned several times. We must not only know how to frankly admit them to our comrades and colleagues, but first of all to sincerely admit them to ourselves. This is not easy to do. However, this is what comprises party principle.

When at the Central Committee bureau we discuss characteristics of our party, soviet and economic managers, we invariably point out their shortcomings and express our hopes for improving their style of work. We do not do this in a formal manner. And it is customary that if a person sincerely agrees with these hopes, he then tries to realize them and to rid himself of the shortcomings. After all, it is only when the manager constantly works on himself, while the appropriate organs carefully monitor his formulation, that his style and methods of activity constantly improve and correspond to the new requirements presented by life itself and the economic management practice of developed socialism.

This creates the most reliable guarantee of the fact that, despite all the complexities and resolutely overcoming any difficulties, communists and workers of the republic will be able to cope with their increased responsibilities and will successfully complete the present year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. Allow me to firmly assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko of this fact in your name.

CORRECTION OF ARKHIPOV SPEECH FOR KOSTANDOV

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Arkhipov Speech," published in the 7 Sep Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p R 4:

Third paragraph, line one reads:

In 1965 he was appointed USSR minister of the chemical industry. Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov made a major...(adding dropped line)

LENINGRAD OBLAST MEETS ON ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD092151 Moscow Television Service in Russsian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of the Leningrad Oblast party organization today discussed the tasks to fulfill the "intensification-90" territorial economic program in light of the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on the work by the Leningrad Obkom to step up the intensification of the economy in the 12th 5-year period by accelerating scientific and technological progress. A report was delivered by Comrade Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

WRITERS UNION BOARD DEBATES YOUTH EDUCATION

PM071421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Educating Worthy Replacements"]

[Text] The tasks of the country's writers organizations in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" were discussed at an enlarged session of the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat on 31 August in Moscow.

G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; V.M. Ozerov, secretary of the Board; and other speakers mentioned the ardent approval of the party's documents and the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at instilling in young people the lofty ideological and moral qualities characteristic of the person of [the society of] developed socialism.

The resolution adopted by the session participants outlines concrete measures on the preparation and publication of highly artistic works revealing in depth and clarity the spiritual beauty of the younger generation.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS UKRAINIAN OBLASTS

AU101438 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Summary] "Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, recently visited Vinnitsa and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts." He familiarized himself with the work of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, spoke to workers, secretaries of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, specialists, and chairmen of executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies. Particular attention was paid to the implementation of decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and to the realization of the directives and tasks stemming from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speeches.

During a meeting with agricultural workers, the importance was noted of accomplishing the tasks set by the Food Program and of increasing the output and procurement of crops and stockbreeding produce.

Having visited an association and an institute, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy noted the good work performed by their collectives in reconstruction and technical reequipment, in the robotization of the shops and sections, in accelerating the rates of production without increasing personnel, in saving material and other resources, and in improving the quality of production. Much attention was also paid to the activity of party committees and basic party organizations.

"On the tour, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by Krivoruchko and Lisovoy, obkom secretaries, and Temnyy and (Popernyak), oblispolkom chairmen."

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES OPENING OF WORLD CHESS MATCH

LD081951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The solemn opening of the Karpov-Kasparov match took place in Moscow today, in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

Comrade Demichev, chairman of the organizing committee for the holding of the 198[illegible] world chess championship and USSR minister of culture, delivered a welcoming speech.

[Begin Demichev recording] I have the great honor to warmly welcome, on behalf of the Soviet Government and the organizing committee for the holding of the world chess championship, Anatoliy Karpov and Garry Kasparov, outstanding chess players. [end recording]

USMANKHODZHAYEV ATTENDS PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD092201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting in Tashkent today of the Uzbek party aktiv discussed tasks of republic party organizations in light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the further improvement of party guidance of the Komsomol and the enhancement of its role in the communist upbringing of young people. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, presented the report. In the course of the discussion attention was focussed on questions of improving the working, living and leisure conditions of young people at enterprises, the forming among Komsomol members of ideological conviction and readiness for selfless work for the good of the socialist homeland. In the decision adopted measures are outlined for the perfection of political-educational work among young people.

NEW UZBEK MINISTER OF JUSTICE APPOINTED

WA291000 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 August carries on page 1 a 50-word report announcing the appointment of Naman Burikhodzhayev to the post of Uzbek minister of justice. The ukaz is signed by Chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium A. Salimov and Secretary of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium G. Khaydarova. Page 4 of the same issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA carries a 23-word announcement under the rubric of "Khronika" to the effect that former Uzbek Minister of Justice Mamlyakat Sabirova Vasikova has been relieved of her duties in connection with retirement.

KHABIBULLAYEV ELECTED UZBEK ACADEMY PRESIDENT

LD071650 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tashkent September 7 TASS -- Pulat K. Khabibullayev became president of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. He was elected to the post by the academy's general meeting in the capital of this Soviet Central Asian republic today.

Pulat Khabibullayev was born in 1936 into a peasant's family. In 1960 he graduated from the physics faculty of Tashkent State University. He began working in 1958 as a laboratory assistant at a pedagogical institute where he later became a post-graduate student, assistant professor, professor and head of a department.

Pulat Khabibullayev is a leading specialist in the fields of acoustics, optics and thermal physics. He is the author of a number of theoretical works and experiments representing important stages in the development of acoustics and radiation and laser material studies. It is under his guidance that ingenious studies of regularities in the spreading of acoustic waves in compounds, acids, solutions and crystals were carried out for the first time in world scientific practice.

From 1978 Pulat Khabibullayev has been director of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. He is a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan.

ESTONIAN TV DIRECTOR DENIES JAMMING PLANS

WA071616 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 25 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Mikko Eronen]

[Text] (Moscow) The director of the Estonian Television System, Enn Anupold, on Friday denied assertions appearing in HELSINGIN SANOMAT that jamming stations were going to be built in Estonia to block reception of Finnish television. Valdo Randpere, who defected via this country to Sweden, and who is a former deputy justice minister and Komsomol official, said early this week in Stockholm three jamming stations were going to be built in Estonia to block Finnish television from being viewed in the coastal areas.

Anupold assured that Randpere was speaking complete nonsense. "Honestly speaking, based on the information I have, this is not true." Anupold stated that while he was not an engineer, he could say that: "The engineers have told me that building such jamming stations would be too difficult and expensive, so that it would not be worth planning them. In fact, they would even disrupt television viewing on the Finnish side [of the Gulf of Finland.]"

Worries within the Estonian Communist leadership concerning viewing of Finnish television most recently appeared in the spring, when Party Chairman Karl Vaino gave an interview to the Soviet Communist Party organ PRAVDA. Vaino also stated that special counter-propaganda has been initiated in Estonia against foreign radio and television transmissions. He particularly specified political education measures.

AFP: OPEN LETTER CALLS FOR JEWISH EMIGRATION

NC091952 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, Sep (AFP) -- A group of Soviet Jews has sent an open letter to President Konstantin Chernenko calling for easier emigration and an end to harassment of Jews wishing to emigrate.

"Free all the prisoners of Zion, stop persecutions, free political prisoners in psychiatric homes," said the letter which reached Western correspondents here today.

Twenty people from Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Riga, who signed the letter, said they were "concerned at the wave of anti-Zionism, a veritable anti-Semitic terror which has been unfolding for several months."

They accused the state police -- the KGB -- of leaving a pistol and drugs at the homes of two Soviet Jews before later carrying out a search.

"The time seems to have come when people are trying to turn all Jews who want to emigrate from the parasites, schizophrenics and liars they have been considered until now into terrorists, drug addicts and thiefs," the letter said.

The letter cites the case of Jewish activist Jossif Begun, sentenced to seven years in a labour camp and five years internal exile last year, and Latvian Zakhar Zunchein, three years' detention last June, and others facing trial threats.

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union fell from 51,320 in 1979 to 1,314 last year. No more than 222 have left in the first four months of 1984, according to Western figures.

The drastic reduction is officially explained by a fall in demands to emigrate since most Jews wishing to leave have done so.

But this explanation taken up last year by the Soviet anti-Zionist committee has been totally rejected by the Jewish community which last June put the numbers wanting to leave at between 20,000 and 25,000.

Officially 1.8 million Jews live in the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT ON EFFECTS OF AMUR FLOODING

PM041523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 6

["On the Spot Report" by PRAVDA correspondent V. Khatuntsev: "Courage Against the Elements"]

[Text] Khabarovsk -- This rayon in Khabarovsk is called Krugosvetka [literally: "Around the World"] and the street names come indeed from "all around the world," from Baykalskaya [literally: Baykal Street] to Dalnevostochnaya [literally: Far Eastern Street]. Today you can take off on a cruise around the world straight from the house rooftops. This is how close the Amur River's water is. Floods again? Is the Amur again demonstrating its uncontrollable habits? Yes, a lot of water from the great river's upper reaches has flowed down to Khabarovsk Kray, but this was not unexpected.

People in the Jewish Autonomous Oblast's coastal rayons, Leninskiy and Oktyabrsky, knew in advance of the impending onslaught by the elements and took defensive measures. Flocks were driven to high ground, shepherds were supplied with reserve feed stocks, and the main job in low-lying places was to collect the harvest. But the river and flood waters also allied themselves with rainfall: Downpours suddenly inundated the ground.

The record of the last week-and-a half is alarming, but also full of events showing that the people did not give in. Work on dike reinforcement continued round the clock in the villages of Leninskoye, Kukelevo, Dezhnova, and elsewhere, although in places the water did manage to break through the barriers and flood buildings. The residents in these places were evacuated. More than 30,000 sandbags were used to build a dike around the rayon center. Nevertheless, had the people not been properly mobilized and had they not shown selflessness, Leninskoye and other population centers would have been under water.

Machinery was used to build the dikes, but the rumble of tractors could also be heard from the fields. Harvest work was progressing expeditiously with help from city dwellers and from Komsomolsk-na-Amure and Soviet Army servicemen. Barges drew up to the dikes to set down the harvesting detachments. Only a few hours later, water was lapping over the harvested potato fields, making it possible to sail boats on it.

"The farms were about to start a repeat cutting of hay," A. Frolov, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom, told me. "You see, almost half the stacks have been lost."

Admission to the party was one of the many questions dealt with at the party raykom bureau session. The comrades who were admitted include those who excelled in the struggle against the elements. They were Aleksandr Kazanov, driver from the motor vehicle transport enterprise, and Valentina Mishlyayeva, member of a mobile mechanized unit.

In the southern rayons the flood is already a part of the past, but the water element reached close to Khabarovsk.

Almost 150 years ago the living area for the Cossack population was selected on the right bank's steep slope, beyond the reach of floods. But the city has grown, spreading for some 10 km along the Amur, and it is not only the Krugosvetka settlement, but also a timber mill and numerous bases and warehouses that are situated along the gently sloping unprotected bank. The waters threatended the entire low-lying bankside zone.

Emergency measures were taken. Hundreds of motor vehicles were mobilized to pour soil onto the dike. The water was just approaching, but the dike across Priiskovaya, Zeyskaya, and other streets was already rising. Bulldozer operator G. Sitarskiy from the "Spetsstroymekhanizatsiya" Trust lost count of the days.

The struggle against the element continues. Emergency commissions are operating in the kray center and its rayons, but even now it is worth thinking whether the scale of the flood could have been reduced and if the losses could have been fewer than they actually were. The population's courage still cannot replace the simplest engineering installations. Flood waters in the Amur River basin are not such a rarity, and it is time to learn lessons for the future.

Of course, how can you not feel sorry for the thousands of metric tons of hay that will have to be written off? How can you not feel sorry for the summer labor of the rural collectives and chiefs? But would it not have been possible to save at least some of the stacks by "making them fast" on dry ground? In Khabarovskiy Rayon, for example, many stacks were taken to man-made mounds beyond the water's reach. The solution is simple and not so difficult for the farms -- just a matter of creating a few elevated areas.

To sum up, economic management in the Amur's fertile fields cannot be achieved without bearing in mind the unpredictable habits of the Amur River and its tributaries. It is necessary to build a well-planned system of defense against flood waters.

POSTHUMOUS TITLE AWARDED TO ESTONIAN LT COLONEL

PM301331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[Report by Colonel L. Nymm: "Award Presented to Family"]

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Lieutenant Colonel P. Ruban has been posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for the courage and heroism he displayed in fulfilling his international duty.

At the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Lieutenant General of Aviation P. Masalitin presented the hero's widow, T. Ruban, with a certificate on the award of the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin, and the Gold Star Medal.

The presentation ceremony was addressed by M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; P. Vasikov, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; and L. Savvin, secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee.

BRIEFS

AWARD FOR SPARTAK BEGLOV -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, leader of the group of political observers in the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for his many years of fruitful work in the Soviet press, and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]